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HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF LAWRENCE,

Massachusetts

BY J. F. C. HAYES.

LAWRENCE, MASS.:
PUBLISHED BY E. D. GREEN.
PRINTED AT THE LAWRENCE SENTINEL OFFICE.
1868.

M BOSTON DAILY PAPER AGENCY P

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PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE aim of this volume is to present to the reader facts and incidents in the history of Lawrence, many of which will appear to the older resident as a thrice told tale. Some portions, however, have never before been published. These have been collated to rescue them from oblivion. To many much of the material here presented may be of little interest. The author deems it a sufficient excuse for presenting it that it has interested himself.

In the statistical portion of the work, Ballardvale, Andover, North Andover and Methuen are included, for the reason that the interests of these places have become, in a great measure, identical with those of Lawrence. More especially are North Andover and Methuen included, because they are very soon to be still more intimately united to us by a horse-railway, and moreover, because they will both undoubtedly come under the municipality of Lawrence in the course of the next decade.

In all that has been embodied in these pages, the aim of the author has been to obtain *facts* in the order of their coming, and to present them, without imbellishment or coloring, for the use of those who may, in coming years, see fit to enlarge upon the themes which he has only touched.

In our labors upon this work, our memory, when undecided, has been refreshed by correspondence with those who, like us, were among the pioneers in the great enterprise of helping to build up a city. We are also under special obligations to Mr. GEORGE R. ROWE, the clerk of our city, and to the clerks of Andover and Methuen.

J. F. C. HAYES.

GEO. F. TALBOT,

Druggist and Apothecary,



CORNER OF ESSEX AND MILL STS.,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Where may be found a fine assortment of

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ALL THE LEADING PATENT MEDICINES

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

receive particular attention, and are compounded in an accurate manner.

GEO. F. TALBOT, APOTHECARY,

ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON MILLS, ESSEX ST.

ORIGIN OF LAWRENCE.

It is now but about fifty-three years since the first power loom was set in motion in America, at Waltham.* A bolder step in the interest of humanity had never been taken on this continent, and to Francis C. Lowell, Patrick T. Jackson and Nathan Appleton the industry of the country is most deeply indebted for that important enterprise. The loom had been constructed by Mr. Lowell from a description of an English machine, then kept a most profound secret from every one except the operative weaver. The dresser was also constructed by Mr. Lowell from drawings obtained in England, and in its first application was an improvement upon the English machine, and with only slight alterations both these machines, or rather machines made after their pattern, are still in use in the mills of this country upon the fabrication of all plain goods. At the period to which we allude, common cotton goods were selling in Boston at about thirty-three cents per yard. Mr. Jackson told Mr. Appleton at the time that he would be satisfied with twenty-five cents, but so long as purchasers were willing to pay the additional rate at auction—all domestic goods being then sold at auction—it was not incumbent upon the manufacturers to fix a price upon their goods. Gradually the prices of common brown sheetings declined as follows: 1816, 30 cents per yard; 1819, 21 cents per yard; 1826, 13 cents per yard; 1829, 8 1-2 cents per yard; 1843, 6 1-4 cents per yard.

*The first cotton factory in America was incorporated February 3, 1789, by the legislature of Massachusetts. It was located in the west parish of Beverly, and owned by Hon. George Cabot and Dr. Joshua Fuller. The corporators named in the act were John Cabot, George Cabot, Deborah Cabot, Andrew Cabot, Moses Brown, Joshua Fisher, Israel Thorndike, James Leonard, Thomas Somers and Isaac Chapman of Beverly, and Henry Higginson of Boston. The charter granted the right to own £10,000 of personal and £80,000 of real estate. The Salem Register says President Washington visited this mill October 30, 1789. The work, both of carding and spinning, was probably done by hand, as when the concern was sold to Samuel Blanchard of Wenham and George S. Johannot of Salem, they erected a mill on Bass river for *spinning by water power*. A mill with 22 spindles, for spinning cotton, was set in operation at Pawtucket in 1792. These spindles were increased in 1805 to 900, making it the largest spinning mill in America. In 1808 no less than 34 cotton factories, with 20,000 spindles, were set in motion in the state of Rhode Island.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

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Hat, Cap, Ladies' Fur



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TOGETHER WITH

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS FURS,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

OLD FURS MADE OVER OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

The success of the manufacturing enterprise at Waltham very soon induced other parties, mainly in Rhode Island and Connecticut, to embark in the same channel of trade, and in 1821—seven years after the commencement at Waltham—the parties interested at that place purchased the Pawtucket Canal and commenced operations at Lowell. From this time the progress of manufactures was rapid. It needed neither profound wisdom nor extraordinary foresight to fortell the rising of towns and cities wherever water-power could be made available. The march of enterprise was that of a giant whose foot-prints marked the water-falls and commanded the rushing waters to stand back for the benefit of advancing humanity. Lowell, Nashua, Dover, Great Falls and Manchester sprang into life as by magic. All along the coast the power of our streams, large and small, was taken up to propel the spindle and the loom; and where there were no water-falls, the aid of steam, as at Salem, Newburyport and Portsmouth, was called in to supply the deficiency. An occasional lull,—now named a crisis, now a panic, and now again a stagnation—were but the rest of a rushing steed to recover from over-exertion the strength to advance with accelerated speed and augmented power. What was to Mr. Nathan Appleton, in 1814, a doubtful venture, into which he deposited five thousand dollars with the assurance that it was done more as an act of kindness to Messrs. Lowell and Jackson, than with a view that it would ever be returned to him from the results of the Waltham enterprise, had in 1834, after a lapse of twenty years, become a matter of business which was generally regarded as the most absolutely certain to make large returns. Many of the old companies were making large dividends, while those not so fortunate seemed afraid or ashamed to admit that from some cause they were receiving none. Hence, when the Hamilton and Appleton, as an illustration, would divide from 18 to 24 per cent. per annum, it was announced all over the country as an unmistakable indication of the general success of manufacturing enterprises. No wonder then that every available fall upon a considerable stream should have been secured. Its

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

For Cotton and Woolen Machinery,

SET IN LEATHER AND ENGLISH CARD CLOTH. Also,

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OF ALL KINDS.

COR. TURNPIKE AND METHUEN STS.,

ALBERT WARREN,
D. F. ROBINSON

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

manifest destiny, in the estimation of the majority of the community, was to run a cotton mill; and to secure such a power was but another name for securing an ample fortune.

Immediately after Lowell was founded, the people along the river, from that city to tide-water at Haverhill, began to predict that the various rapids known as Hunt's, Deer Jump, Peters's, Bodwell's, and Mitchell's Falls would soon be taken for manufacturing purposes. The entire fall in this distance was ascertained to be about fifty feet, of which Hunt's Falls comprised sixteen, Deer Jump, Peters's and Bodwell's comprised twenty-six, and these now afford the power in use at Lawrence. The fall below Lawrence, in two or three rapids, amounts to about eight feet. As early as 1833, Rev. Mr. Perry of Bradford predicted that the time would come when the Merrimac would be lined with mills from Lowell to Haverhill. At about this time the enterprising people of Methuen village conceived the idea of turning the Merrimac into the Spicket, with a view of increasing the power at that village. The survey was made by Stephen Barker, Esq., and resulted in ascertaining that the project was not feasible. In the meantime, Daniel Saunders, Esq., taking hold of the matter in a more practical form, bought out the right to Peters's Falls, thus securing the key to Bodwell's Falls below, and most effectually checkmating any effort on the part of others to use any of the power below Hunt's Falls without his co-operation. This purchase was made in 1837. In 1843, Mr. John Nesmith, of Lowell, desired to know upon what terms Mr. Saunders would admit himself and Mr. Samuel Lawrence to become associate owners with him. The terms were made and accepted. The associates then purchased half of Hunt's Falls, and thus put themselves effectually in a position to control all the power on the river below Lowell. Subsequently, through the influence of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, their interest in Hunt's Falls was transferred to the Middlesex Mills in Lowell, of which Mr. Lawrence was the agent. This association then admitted Messrs. Daniel Saunders, Jr., of this city, and Thomas Hopkinson, of Lowell, and assumed the name of the



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Manufacturer of the Improved

Invisible or Ventilating Wigs & Toupees,

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—SUCH AS—

BANDS, SWITCHES, BRAIDS, GRECIAN AND SIDE CURLS, PUFFS, CUSHIONS, &C.

Ladies' and Children's HAIR CUT AND DRESSED in the Latest Styles. Particular attention paid to Shampooing Ladies' Heads and to Dying the Hair.

AGENT FOR VIEIRA'S TOILET SHAMPOOING

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CLEANING THE HAIR

WITHOUT SOAP OR WATER,

Beautifying and Preserving the Hair and Removing Dandruff and Eruptions.

MONEY REFUNDED IF IT FAILS OF GIVING SATISFACTION.

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Water Power Association, with Mr. Lawrence as chairman, Daniel Saunders as land agent, and John Nesmith as treasurer, and agreed to expend fifty thousand dollars in the purchase of land along the river. Mr. Saunders entered upon his duty as land agent, purchasing, conditionally, at about twice their value for farming purposes, about one hundred farms of various sizes. The title to many of these estates belonged to parties at a distance, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. He secured all the desirable property on the north side of the river, excepting that controlled by Mr. Adolphus Durant, which is still in dispute, and most of that upon the south side of the river; the lot upon which the Shawsheen House is situated, and that just south of the railway bridge, where the brick store of Mr. John B. Howard stands, being the only exceptions. Having thus obtained the title to the land, this company, in 1844, petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation as the Essex Company, and obtained the following

CHARTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECT. 1. Samuel Lawrence, John Nesmith, Daniel Saunders, and Edmund Bartlett, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Essex Company, for the purpose of constructing a dam across Merrimack river, and constructing one or more locks and canals in connection with said dam, to remove obstructions in said river by falls and rapids, from Hunt's Falls to the mouth of Shawsheen river, and to create a water power to use, or sell, or lease to other persons or corporations, to use for manufacturing and mechanical purposes; and, for these purposes, shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, and liabilities, and restrictions, set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold real estate not exceeding, exclusive of the expenditure for the dam and canals, three hundred thousand dollars, and the whole capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one million dollars, and said stock shall be divided into shares not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

SECT. 3. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain a dam across said river, either at Deer Jump Falls, or Bodwell's Falls, or some point in said river between said falls, and all such canals and locks as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and for the purpose of making said dam, and constructing the main canal for navigation, or transports, may take, occupy, and inclose

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CLOTHING STORE,

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Have on hand, and are daily receiving from the Manufacturers, every description of

Ready-Made Clothing,

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at as low a price as goods of the same quality can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

No deviation is ever made from the marks on the Goods, and a good suit of Clothing will be given to the person who will give information to the Proprietors of any act to the contrary.

GIVE THE ONE PRICE STORE A TRIAL.

BEDELL, FOSTER & CO.,

15 ARMINGTON BLOCK, ESSEX STREET.

any of the lands adjoining said canals and locks, or dam, which may be necessary for building or repairing the same, for towing paths, and other necessary purposes, not exceeding twenty feet on each side of said canal, or locks, and may blow up and remove any rocks in said river, and dig in any of the lands near to said river, through which it may be necessary to pass said main canal: *provided*, that said corporation shall not obstruct the passage of rafts, masts, or floats of timber down said river earlier than the first day of June, in building said dam, nor keep the same obstructed for a longer time than five months before the opening of said canal for the passage thereof.

SECT. 4. If there shall be occasion, in the prosecution of the powers and purposes aforesaid, to make a canal across any public highway, or if highways shall hereafter be laid out across such canal, it shall be the duty of said corporation to make sufficient bridges across said canal, and to keep them in good repair.

SECT. 5. The said corporation shall make and maintain, in the dam so built by them across said river, suitable and reasonable fishways, to be kept open at such seasons as are necessary and usual for the passage of fish.

SECT. 6. The said corporation shall erect, and forever maintain such canal and locks as shall be necessary around any dam constructed by them; the locks to be not less than twenty feet in width, and ninety feet in length; and said canal shall be so constructed, that there shall be easy, safe, and convenient access to, and egress from, the same, with fastenings and moorings for the reconstruction of rafts or floats, after the egress; and shall be free and not subject to any charges whatever for the passage of rafts of wood and lumber, masts, and floats of timber, and be tended by a keeper employed by said corporation, and opened at all reasonable times, promptly, for such passage.

SECT. 7. The fishways in said dam, and the entrance and exit of said canal, and the moorings and fastenings at the exit, shall be made to the satisfaction of the county commissioners of the county of Essex, who shall, on application to them by said corporation, after due notice, in such manner as they shall deem reasonable, to all persons interested therein, and a hearing of the parties, prescribe the mode of constructing the same; and any person who shall be dissatisfied with the construction thereof, when the same are completed, may make complaint to said county commissioners, setting forth that the same, or either of them, are not constructed according to the prescription of said commissioners; and said commissioners, after due notice as aforesaid, shall proceed to examine the same, and shall accept the same, if they shall be of opinion that they are built and made according to such prescriptions; or, if they shall be of opinion that the same are not made according to the prescription, may require the same to be further made and completed, till they shall be satisfied to accept the same; and the expenses of said commissioners, in such examination, shall be paid by said corporation.

SECT. 8. Any person who shall be damaged in his property by said corporation, in cutting or making canals through his lands, or by flowing the same, or in any other way in carrying into effect the powers hereby granted, unless said corporation shall, within thirty days after request in writing, pay or tender to said person a reasonable satisfaction therefor, shall have the same remedies as are provided by law, for persons damaged by railroad corporations, in the thirty-ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

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Pictures framed at an hour's notice. Book Binding, Gilding and Marbling done in the best manner.

SECT. 9. For the purpose of reimbursing said corporation in part for the cost and expense of keeping said locks and canals in repair, and in tending the same, and in clearing the passages necessary for the transit of boats and merchandise, and other articles through said canal, the following toll is hereby established and granted to said corporation on all goods, boats and merchandise, except rafts of wood and lumber, masts and floats of timber passing down said canal, and on all goods carried up through said canal, namely: on salt, lime, plaster, bar iron, pig iron, iron castings, anthracite coal, stone and hay, eight cents per ton of twenty-two hundred and forty pounds; on bituminous coal, twelve cents per chaldron of thirty-six bushels; on bricks, sixteen cents per thousand; on manure, fifty cents per load; on oak timber, thirty-five cents per ton of forty cubic feet; on pine plank and boards, thirty cents per thousand, board measure; on ash and other hard stuff, forty cents per thousand, board measure; on posts and rails, fifteen cents per hundred; on tree nails, thirty cents per thousand; on hop poles, twenty cents per thousand; on hard wood, twenty cents per cord; on pine wood, sixteen cents per cord; on bark, twenty cents per cord; on white oak pipe staves, one dollar per thousand; on red oak pipe staves, sixty-seven cents per thousand; on white oak hogshead staves, sixty cents per thousand; on red oak hogshead staves, forty cents per thousand; on white oak barrel staves, twenty cents per thousand; on hogshead hoops, sixteen cents per thousand; on barrel hoops, twelve cents per thousand; on hogshead hoop poles, thirty cents per thousand; on barrel hoop poles, twenty cents per thousand; on all articles of merchandise not enumerated, ten cents per ton of twenty-two hundred and forty pounds: *provided*, that the rates of toll aforesaid shall be subject to the direction of the Legislature.

SECT. 10. The said dam shall not be built to flow the water in said river higher than the foot of Hunt's Falls, in the ordinary run and amount of water in the river, and a commission of three competent persons, to be appointed, one by the said corporation, and one by the proprietors of the locks and canals on Merrimack river; and a third by the two thus appointed, shall, upon the application of either party, fix and determine, by permanent monuments, the point in said river, which is the foot of Hunt's Falls; and shall also, upon the like application, fix and determine the height of the dam of this corporation, and of the flash boards to be used thereon, whose award and determination shall be final and binding upon all parties forever. And if either party shall refuse, after request in writing by the other, for the space of thirty days, to name such commissioner, or in case of a vacancy in such commission, for any cause, either party may apply to the Governor of this Commonwealth, who is hereby empowered to fill such vacancy. And the said point of the foot of Hunt's Falls shall be fixed within sixty days after such application to the commissioners, and the height of the permanent dam shall be fixed and determined within one year after such application.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[*Approved by the Governor, March* 20, 1845.]

Under the foregoing charter the Essex Company was duly organized on the 16th of April, 1845, by the choice of Abbott Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, Ignatus Sargent, Wm. Sturgis,

"PEERLESS,"

FAC-SIMILE OF THE **GRAND FIRST PRIZE MEDAL,**



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For Economy in Fuel;
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For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting;
For Simplicity of Management;
For Cleanliness in Cooking;
For Great Power of Heating, Baking and Roasting with a very Small Consumption of Fuel;
For Beauty of Design;
For Smoothness of Castings and Elegance of Finish;

☞ THE "PEERLESS" STANDS UNEQUALLED! ☜

The *Paris Moniteur*, under date of July 1, says: "We have examined with much care and attention, all the Cooking Stoves of the different nations exhibited on the Champ de Mars, and, in our estimation, none compare favorably with that exhibited by Messrs. Pratt & Wentworth, of Boston, Mass. This Stove is called the 'Peerless' and very justly too. It is, we believe, the most perfect Cooking Stove at the Exposition. It has an oven of great capacity, baking splendidly, and roasting as well as before an open fire. It has an ample and convenient boiling space, and is furnished with a well arranged hot-water reservoir and warming closet. It operates equally well for Wood or Coal, and in all the requisites of a Cooking Stove, it is indeed 'Peerless.' As a specimen of fine casting and elegant finish we have never seen its equal."

ONLY AGENTS IN LAWRENCE,

D. N. & C. M. MARTIN,

NO. 7 ATKINSON BLOCK, ESSEX STREET.

(See next advertising page.)

and Charles S. Storrow as directors. Mr. Storrow was elected treasurer and agent, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. In about two weeks, with a corps of able assistant engineers, he was at work laying out the future city. The labor was of course an arduous and responsible one, requiring the exercise of accurate engineering skill and much prudent forecast in setting at work all the varied branches of trade which the advancement of the great enterprise demanded. The stone for the dam was to be quarried in New Hampshire, the lumber for houses, shops, &c., obtained from Maine. In a little over three months the preliminary arrangements were advanced sufficiently to enable the workmen to begin upon the construction of the dam. The first excavations on this structure were made near the north shore, August 1, and the first stone was laid September 19, this being one of the headers of the front course near the centre of the river. This structure is probably one of the strongest and most substantial in this or any other country. It is of granite, 1629 feet in length, 35 feet thick at the base and 12 1-2 at the top, backed by gravel to within a few feet of the surface. It is built upon, or more properly, bedded into the solid metamorphic rock forming the bed of the river, and is in some places 40 1-2 feet high. The overflow of water is 900 feet wide, and the fall is 26 feet. The granite blocks of which the dam is built were hammered on the bed and build and laid in hydraulic cement. The cost of the dam was $250,000. The canal upon the north side of the river is something over a mile in length, 100 feet wide at the upper, and 60 feet wide at the lower end, and 12 feet deep. Including the locks at the lower end, the canal cost $200,000. Its course is parallel with the river, from which it is 400 feet distant. The mills are located upon this belt of land thus isolated by the canal.

The Merrimac affords, on an average, at this place, about 5000 cubic feet of water a second, but the amount sometimes reaches 60,000. The power thus obtained is estimated at 150 mill power. A mill power is calculated to absorb 30 cubic feet of water a second, with a head and fall of 25

D. N. & C. M. MARTIN,

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Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work,

in all their branches, executed in the best manner, by experienced workmen.

D. N. & C. M. MARTIN,

7 Atkinson Block, Essex St.

(See page 16.)

feet. This gives a force which is estimated to equal from 60 to 70 horse power—a horse power being defined by Watt at 32,000 pounds avoirdupois lifted to the height of one foot in a minute.

The lessons yearly impressing themselves upon the mind by the reserve of the power at Newfound, Squam and Winnipisawke lakes may sometime be so convincing that the mill owners upon the Merrimac and its tributaries will be induced to avail themselves of the vast power now annually running to waste, by the erection of dams upon the more insignificant sources of supply, and from which all our floods are derived. The river drains a vast extent of country, the lake surface alone being equal to about 350 square miles, something like half of which is already held in reserve for dry weather by adequate dams. The smaller lakes are the most important reservoirs, as their banks are more abrupt than the larger, and may be raised much higher at trifling cost in comparison to the quantity of power reserved. These are yet to be secured, and when this is done in a proper manner the supply of water will be rendered not only continuous, but will flow in vastly increased volume and power. Every additional dam upon the main river or any of its tributaries, however small, will prove an aid in this direction. That the time will come when the minimum of water will be increased at Lawrence to 8000 if not 10,000 cubic feet per second, and the maximum be reduced to 30,000 or, at most, 40,000 feet a second, there is as little room to doubt as there is to doubt that eventually every available power upon these streams will be harnessed to the car of manufacturing industry. The power of the Merrimac and its tributaries is not at the present time taxed with one-third the labor it is capable of performing. The Essex Company dispose of the water power to manufacturers upon such terms as are deemed prudent between the parties. At the outset, as for instance, when the Atlantic Mills Corporation made their purchase, the price agreed upon for a mill power was $14,333, of which sum $9333 was paid in cash, the balance of $5000 remaining perpetually at 6 per cent. interest, payable annually

H. M. WHITNEY,

Apothecary,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1849,)

UNDER BAY STATE NATIONAL BANK,

CORNER OF LAWRENCE AND ESSEX STREETS,

DEALER IN

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WHITNEY'S PULMONARY BALSAM,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Whitney's Tonic Bitters,

A valuable and agreeable Appetizer and Invigorator.

ALSO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED EUGENIE FRENCH WASH,

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REMOVING MOTHS, PIMPLES, TAN, &c.

☞ As in the past, special attention will be given to *quality* of Goods and Physicians' Prescriptions.

in silver or its equivalent. The Atlantic Company bought twenty mill powers, and consequently pay an annual rent of $6000. We are not aware that any variation from this price has been made by the Essex Company, until recently, the price per mill power has been somewhat increased. "Each "mill power is declared to be the right to draw from the near- "est canal or water course of the grantors so much water as "shall give a power equal to thirty cubic feet of water per "second, when the head and fall is twenty-five feet; and no "more is to be drawn in any one second, nor is the same to "be drawn more than sixteen hours in each day of twenty- "four hours; and in order to prevent disputes as to the power "of each mill privilege in the variations of the height of water "from changes of the season or other causes, it is understood "and declared that the quantity of water shall be varied in pro- "portion to the variation of the height, one foot being allowed "and deducted from the height of the actual head and fall, "and also from that with which it is compared before comput- "ing the proportion between them: thus on a head and fall "of thirty feet the quantity of water to be used would be "twenty-four cubic feet, and 24-29ths of a cubic foot per "second."

Something like three-quarters of the power originally owned by the Essex Company has thus far been disposed of to the various corporations and individual enterprises already in operation or in the course of construction. The future will increase this power considerably; but the present generation need borrow largely on the hope of such a consummation during their time.

At the time the Essex Company commenced operations here the entire population of the territory now comprised within the limits of Lawrence was probably not over 200. But population rapidly followed enterprise. The boarding house on the Turnpike, next north of the store of Mr. E. W. Pierce, was the first dwelling erected here. The frame was raised September 12, 1845, and on the 4th of the succeeding December the finished house was occupied by Mr. Timothy Os-

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

LEWIS STRATTON,

122 Essex Street, Lawrence,

DEALER IN

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS

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We have the best assortment of BIBLES in town. PRAYER BOOKS of all kinds and styles.

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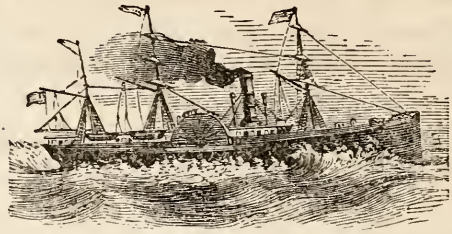
BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PICTURE FRAMES on hand and made to order.

good, who not unfrequently lodged all the way from 100 to 200 people beneath its roof. The rush was so immense that no one thought of complaining of the lack of accommodations if he was fortunate enough to gain admittance inside a dwelling. For two years the rush for houses continued almost unabated. As late as October, 1846, the writer traversed the place in every direction for a tenement. All that were finished were full, and all that had been commenced were found to be engaged. He then went to Methuen with like success. Returning to the "new city" he saw Mr. Rufus Brown, who owns the block at the westerly corner of Essex and Newbury streets, with four stakes under his arm and an axe in his hand. In answer to the inquiry as to what he was intending to do, he said that he was about to "stake out a dwelling house," which would be finished in two or three weeks—that he had already let one tenement, and if we wanted the other we must speak quick. Fatigued with vain house hunting, we told him we would take the other tenement. And it was the same with offices. Every finished room was occupied and every unfinished one was engaged. The only spot into which we could move our printing materials was an attic in the building now standing at the corner of Valley and Turnpike streets, and even this we were compelled to engage before it was raised, and actually moved into it before the walls were plastered or the floors laid. This room, while in process of finishing, was at once the work shop of carpenters, masons and printers, and, for a month or more, the sleeping apartment of editor, printers and boys. Some of the laborers in the employ of the Essex Company walked nearly three miles every morning and night for months.

The legislature of 1846 granted charters for the Bay State Mills, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, the Union Mills and the Bleaching and Dying Company, with an aggregate capital of $4,500,000. This was certainly a most formidable display of corporations and capital; but the Union Mills and the Bleachery were never built, and even the Atlantic Cotton Mills subsequently concluded to expend a million and a half instead of two millions of dollars, and the central mill site

PATRICK MURPHY'S



General Emigration

AND

Foreign Exchange Office,

123 ESSEX ST., - - LAWRENCE, MASS.

Persons wishing to purchase Passage Tickets to or from

England, Ireland or Scotland

can SAVE MONEY by obtaining them of the undersigned, the

Only Authorized Agent for Lawrence for the Splendid Mail Steamers of the Inman Line,

and all the Safest and Best Lines of Steamships and Packets. We have just completed arrangements with the Railroad Companies which gives us facilities not equalled by any other Agent in New England for booking passengers to any part of the United States. By this arrangement we are enabled to bring passengers from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Antwerp, Bremen, or Havre to

Lawrence, Andover, Ballard Vale, Haverhill, Georgetown, Exeter,

or any town or city in the United States. We give through Railroad Tickets to all persons purchasing Passage Certificates of us, thus guarding the emigrant against many annoyances which they would be subject to.

AGENT FOR THE MAIL AND OPPOSITION LINES TO CALIFORNIA.

☞ Recollect that we do our business direct with the Companies, and not through other Agents, therefore we can afford and will sell Tickets as low as they can be purchased anywhere.

$ BILLS OF EXCHANGE £

for any amount, from £1 upwards, always on hand and for sale at lower rates than they can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ The highest cash price paid for English and American Gold and Silver, Bank of England, Bank of Ireland, and Bank of Scotland Notes.

☞ We also furnish Railroad Tickets from Lawrence to all parts of the West and South-west.

PATRICK MURPHY,

SENTINEL OFFICE, 123 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

next west of what is now the Washington Mills reverted to the Essex Company. This most desirable property has since gone into the hands of the Pacific Mills Corporation, and their beautiful worsted mill stands upon a portion of it.

The Washington Mills were laid out on the 11th of April, 1846, and on the 9th of June following work was commenced on the Atlantic Cotton Mills. On the 25th of June the frame of the Essex Company's saw mill was raised. On the 10th of July following work was begun on the Essex Company's foundry. On the 12th of August the first brick block in the city was commenced. This block is now known as boarding house No. 1, on the Atlantic Corporation. It was finished and occupied on the 4th of January, 1847. The race-way to the Essex Company's machine shop (now the Everett Mills) was commenced November 13.

These little details are inserted that the reader may have some faint idea of the homogeneous appearance of the place at that time. Beginning at the gneiss ledge, the stone from which composes the river wall and mill foundations, situated nearly two miles south—or at North Andover, three miles east, then the depository of bricks and lumber by railway—or at Pelham, some eight miles west, from whence came the granite for the dam, there was an almost endless string of slow plodding teams loaded to the utmost of their powers, all centering from the dam to Spicket river to deposit their loads. But here was not the only signs of activity. All over the city buildings were rising with most astonishing celerity. For twelve hours a day the heavy teams, here removing hills, there filling valleys, or loaded with building materials, plodded heavily through the suffocating dust of dry weather, or the almost bottomless mud of the rainy season. For months together the railway company delivered from 100,000 to 200,000 bricks per day at North Andover, all destined for this place. We had no idle men, no idle teams. Every one was employed. Masons, carpenters, stone cutters, laborers were all doing their utmost. The ever vigilant engineer and contractor, watching the progress and attending to details, were

DEXTER & GARDINER,

No. 16 Armington Block, Essex St.,

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DEALERS IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

ALSO,

Paper Hangings

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OF ALL KINDS.

Mats, Picture Frames, Cords, Tassels,

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ORDERS FOR PAPERING ROOMS RECEIVED,

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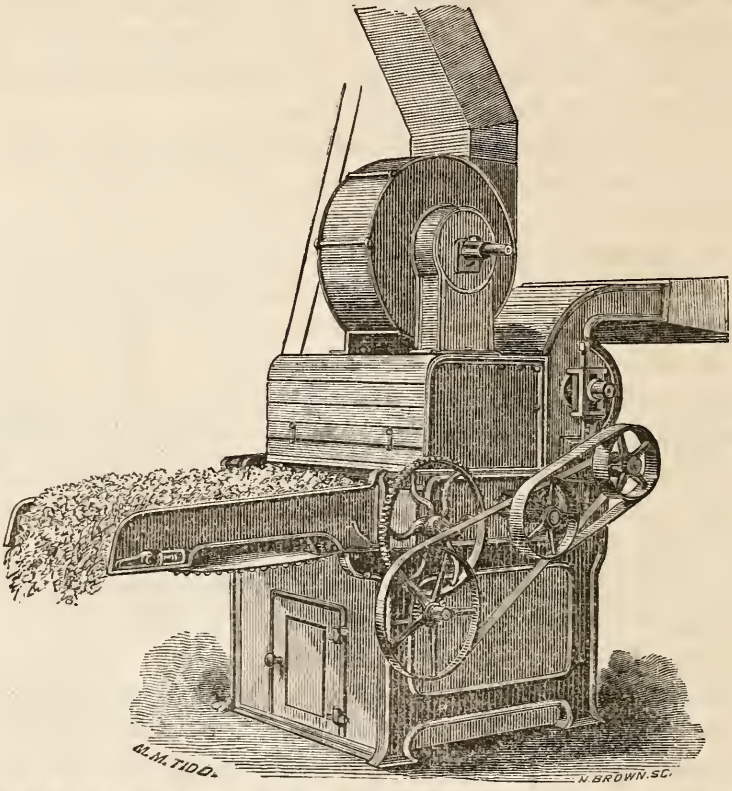
DEXTER & GARDINER,

NO. 16 ARMINGTON BLOCK, ESSEX STREET.

scattered along the line of works, adding, if possible, additional vigor and directness to blows of hammers, or strokes of trowels, or thrusts of spades. In all the region where the city now stands there was no spot where one could escape the din and dust of busy, bustling industry.

On the 7th of September, 1846, a post-office was opened in a little building on the Turnpike, formerly a shoe shop. It was about 15 by 15, and one story high. It stood on the next lot north of where the store of Mr. Hugh Rafferty is now located. The coming of this important adjunct of a busy community took many by surprise. The idea of establishing a post-office here originated with Mr. George A. Waldo, of Methuen, whose son, George Albert Waldo, was made the postmaster. The business at the seat of government was performed by the personal efforts of Mr. Samuel J. Varney, of Lowell, and at his suggestion the office took the name of MERRIMAC. Previous to this event, from the commencement of operations here, the place was known by numerous names, such as "New City," "Essex," "Andover Bridge," &c. The name thus given officially to the place was continued until the town of Lawrence was set off from Methuen and Andover by legislative enactment in the winter of 1847. This separation was opposed by residents and authorities of both Andover and Methuen; not, perhaps, with the idea that it could be long postponed, but more upon the plea that it was then altogether unnecessary and premature. Immediately after the project of severing the "new city" from the territory of Andover and Methuen was proposed, letter writers in distant papers began to suggest that the town should take the name of LAWRENCE, "as a compliment to Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, who had done so much for Massachusetts and this place in particular." On the 13th of January, 1847, a meeting of a considerable number of residents took place at the office of the Essex Company, with a view to an understanding in regard to the name of the new town, to be embodied in a petition to the legislature for a charter. At the suggestion of Mr. Storrow, the name of LAWRENCE was agreed upon, not, as the newspaper writers

C. G. SARGENT'S



IMPROVED MACHINE

—FOR—

Cleaning Fibrous Materials,

PATENTED DECEMBER 3, 1861.

With each Machine is furnished a counter shaft and all necessary pullies. The driving pullies are 14 in. diameter, 6 in. face and require a speed of 400 revolutions per minute. Parties ordering should provide a pulley on their main shaft 12 in. face, and of sufficient size to give the counter shaft 400 revolutions per minute. The machine weighs from 3000 to 4000 lbs., and is built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. All orders promptly attended to.

CHARLES G. SARGENT,

Manufacturer of Cotton and Woolen Machinery,

GRANITEVILLE, MASS., near Lowell, on Stony Brook R. R.

(SEE ALSO PAGES 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 AND 40.)

had proposed, as a compliment distinctively to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, but as a token of respect to a *family* among the most liberal and distinguished in the country. There were then living three members of this family: Amos, Abbott and Samuel. Of these, Abbott and Samuel were among the most energetic business men of New England, and both more actively engaged in the enterprises here than any others not residents among us. In point of investment, the family undoubtedly then had as great an interest in the new town as, we might almost say, all others combined. There was, therefore a good if not a sufficient reason why the future city should be christened as it was. That some among us would have preferred that the new town should retain the name applied to it by the post-office department, there is no reason to doubt, but most of these being in favor of a town organization, very readily acquiesced in the change rather than hazard the chances of obtaining a charter by creating a division in regard to a name. For that time they cheerfully admitted that "there is nothing in a name." That it was not the intention to distinguish one over another member of the Lawrence family in the name of the city, we may refer to the distinct impression: "S. Lawrence, A. Lawrence," upon a brick in the south-east corner of our City Hall. We leave the reader to define the question whether Amos or Abbott, or both, were intended to be complimented in the impression: "A. Lawrence." There is no question that Samuel, who was then agent of the Bay State Corporation, as well as of the Middlesex Mills in Lowell, was included in the compliment.

On the 28th of April, 1846, the Essex Company sold at auction a considerable quantity of land located in various parts of the city. In the view of many persons, and unfortunately some of them men of influence, the prices paid for these lots were exorbitant, and they began to predict that as a consequence the new town would be irretrievably ruined. Nearly twenty-two years have since rolled away, and *time*, which proves all things, has demonstrated the fact that in but exceptional instances, these sales were below, rather than above,

To Woolen Manufacturers.

GENTLEMEN:

Allow me to call your attention to a new Machine for Burring Wool, and for cleaning all fibrous materials from dust, burrs, and all loose foreign matter.

This Machine differs from any other heretofore offered to manufacturers, in many important particulars, among which are the following, viz:

The *stock* in process of cleaning passes through four distinct subdivisions, and each portion falls into a separate receptacle, unmixed with any other.

The light dust or other light matter is drawn *through* the Fan, while the heavy dirt and scurf are dropped into another place. Burrs, straw, sticks, etc., are thrown off from the Burr Cylinder into a third distinct and separate receptacle; while the clean and thoroughly opened wool is delivered forward, as usual, in the open room prepared for it, ready for its next process.

By means of these sub-divisions, in a simple, mechanical manner, the Machine is enabled to perform the work more perfectly, and without loss of fibre, as is usually the case.

From the mechanical arrangement of the parts, the *burrs*, when once separated from the wool, are *passed at once out of the machine into a separate department from the fibre.*

There is no fibre of any value lost *under* the machine, the foreign matter escaping under the *Picking* Cylinder being free from fibre and only fit for the waste heap. In all other machines for Burring Wool and for cleaning fibrous materials, the burrs and other substances when knocked or beat out from the wools at the Burr Cylinder, are thrown back *into* the machine,—mixed with the approaching wool—attempt to pass the Burring cylinder, and are *repeatedly* knocked back again. This repeated process goes on indefinitely,—the burr being tumbled forward and backward, until by its own weight, it finds an outlet through the *rack* or *grating* beneath.

A serious difficulty, however, often occurs from this repeated tossing of the Burr. The burr being merely a compact coil of vegetable fibre, spirally wound, is in consequence *opened*, and in this form *passes through* the Burring apparatus among the free wool already *in* the machine, and attaches itself inseparably with some of the fibres, where it is at last found in the finished cloth, with great annoyance and loss to the manufacturer.

This *defect*, pertaining to other machines, is wholly overcome by the new machine herewith brought to your notice. The *burrs* being but once operated upon, the result is sure and final.

I am also enabled by this machine to overcome another serious defect incident to all other Burr Picking Machines. Formerly the *racks* or *grates* under the picking cylinders were, of necessity, very open,—being made with sufficient space to allow the burr to escape. Of course this opening would also allow a large *dropping* of the wool in process of working, which wool, by being freely mixed with burrs and other foreign matter, becomes comparatively worthless. My present Machine

(*Continued on Page* 32.)

[SEE ALSO PAGES 28, 32, 34, 36, 38 AND 40.]

the real value of the lots at the time of their sale. To illustrate this position we will take some of the most eligible lots, as follows:—On the north side of Essex street, between Jackson and Newbury streets, eighteen lots were sold at prices ranging from 27 1-2 to 70 cents per foot. The highest price paid was for the lot at the corner of Jackson street, where the store of Mr. Smith is located. The next highest price, 58 cents, was paid for the lot at the corner of Newbury street. These lots were immediately covered with buildings, have never ceased to command good occupants at high rents, and would probably, to-day, if divested of their buildings and offered at auction, command at least $2 per square foot. The intermediate lots would be worth, under the same circumstances, on an average at least three times the amount at which they were sold. So much for the business portion of the city. Now let us see how the lots ranged in another section. We will take that section between Lawrence and White streets, on the north side of Haverhill street, for illustration. Here eleven lots were sold at prices ranging from 9 to 13 1-2 cents per foot. To-day, divested of buildings, the lots embraced in this section, beyond any reasonable doubt, if offered at auction, would command, on an average, from 70 to 90 cents a square foot. In this connection, the writer well remembers having been offered a house and very eligible lot in this section at what seemed to him a remarkably low price, very soon after the first organization of the town. Seeking the advice of a friend, now gone from among us, in regard to the purchase, we with sadness received the intimation that we were permitting our enthusiasm to run away with our better judgment, and that, in his opinion, the property was not worth the price demanded; and well do we remember, too, our reply, that if the property was not worth double the price at which it was offered, the town of Lawrence was destined, within ten years, to go, irrecoverably and forever, to utter desolation. Many years have since passed away. The enthusiasm which then was thought to have taken control of our judgment has had ample time to cool, and the results of the proposed purchase can now be

(*Continued from Page* 30.)

obviates this completely, by the process of throwing out, at once, the burr into its separate receptacle as before described. No *burrs* being under the cylinder, I can keep the racks very fine, leaving only space enough to allow the *heavy* dirt and filth to pass through, while the free and cleaned wool passes directly out at its proper outlet.

The importance of these improvements will, I am sure, be readily appreciated by manufacturers. By removing all *lime* dust, loose dye-stuff, bits of straw or hay, and leaf, the machine is rendered peculiarly reliable for manufacturers of Hosiery or Knitting Yarns. A large saving of waste will be readily made by having the yarns free from the imperfections caused by such foreign matter. A larger *product* will also be obtained from the Knitting Machines, and of a more perfect character.

Mestizo Wools are very successfully worked through this machine.

Wool *without* burrs is more effectually *picked* by this machine than by any other. The process being a more gradual *combing* of the fibres, the length and strength is preserved, and the opening so perfect as to make no other picking necessary. Where desired, a lap cylinder is attached, which delivers the wool in an even web or sheet, instead of blowing into a gauze room.

Two sizes of this Machine are at present manufactured—24 and 36 inches wide, occupying on the floor a space of — for the 24 inch Machine, about 3½ x 8 feet. For the 36 inch Machine, about 4½ x 9 feet.

The 36 inch Machine will pick and burr from 2000 to 4500 lbs. per day. The 24 inch Machine will pick and burr from 1200 to 2500 lbs. per day, varying with the class of wool used.

REFERENCES.

JOHN GARDNER, ESQ., *Treasurer Salisbury Mills*, BOSTON, MASS.
GEORGE G. BISHOP, ESQ., *Agent Union Co.*, NORWALK, CONN.
T. BARROWS, ESQ., *Agent Maverick Woolen Co.*, DEDHAM, MASS.
JOSEPH CHASE, ESQ., LOWELL, MASS.
N. V. WHITEHOUSE, GONIC, N. H.
O. M. STILLMAN & CO., WESTERLY, R. I.
SAN FRANCISCO PIONEER WOOLEN MILL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
A. J. CAMERON, NEW YORK.
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MANUFACTURED BY

CHAS. G. SARGENT,

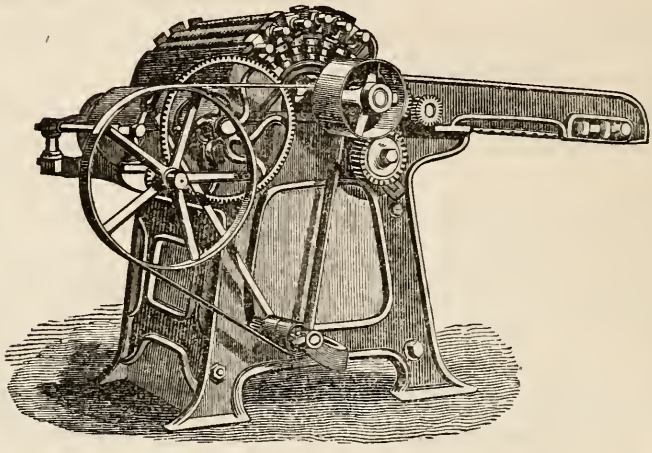
GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

[SEE ALSO PAGES 28, 30, 34, 36, 38 AND 40)

pretty accurately summed up about as follows:—We could have paid even more than the price asked for the property, kept the house tenantless, permitting it to rot down or burn up, permitted the ground to grow up to briars and brambles, paid all the taxes, and still have made more than an ordinarily fair investment of our money. The house to which we allude is now owned and occupied by Dr. Stowe.

On the 6th of December, 1855, the Essex Company again offered at auction a large amount of land, comprising over six hundred lots, located in almost every part of the city. To men of means, reflective forecast and courage, this was undoubtedly the best opportunity ever offered in Massachusetts for making a fortune. A considerable amount of the purchase money was made payable in Essex Company's stock at par, by which the purchaser had it in his power to save from 25 to 30 per cent., as this stock was below par and still declining. This was a mighty temptation for people to bid high; but the lots, as a general rule, were sold very low. If none but men prudent enough to comprehend the situation here and elsewhere had purchased, it would have been a good operation for all concerned. But that very class who had invested in Essex stock, a land and water company, needing at least a quarter of a century to develope it, and were thrusting it prematurely upon the market, rushed headlong to the sale with a view to buy and immediately sell again in a market where land was not very likely to be in demand again for several years. This class of purchasers never reflect upon the fact that sales in public are mainly instituted to make amends for lack of sales in private. They purchased to the extent of their means and immediately posted placards upon their lots, offering them for sale. The more careful and prudent bought for future years, and have or will realize handsomely by the operation, while the timid and impatient have disposed of theirs in many cases at great reductions from cost and expenses. The heavy disasters almost immediately succeeding this sale, by which the business not only of this city but the whole country was long paralyzed, aided materially in giving this

Metallic Waste Card.



For Yarn and Thread Waste,

ALSO,

SOFT FLANNEL.

These machines are in principle a carding machine, but made with strong, sharp steel teeth. The main cylinder is 14 inches in diameter, workers and doffer same as an ordinary card. The stock is doffed from the doffer in a sheet same as an ordinary card machine. This machine preserves the staple of the stock, making it nearly as good as the original wool.

☞ For particulars, or machines, apply to the subscriber, Manufacturer of WOOL WASHING MACHINES, COLD AIR WOOL DRYERS, BURR PICKERS, &c.

CHARLES G. SARGENT,

Graniteville, Mass.

ON STONY BROOK RAILROAD, NEAR LOWELL.

[SEE ALSO PAGES 28, 30, 32, 36, 38 AND 40.]

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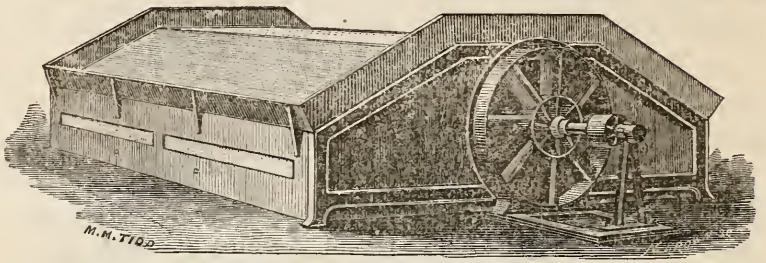
sale the appearance of an additional misfortune to the city. For a time, a stranger would infer from the placards that the city was all for sale. But these gradually wore away, until now it is seldom one meets a sign indicating that either a lot or building is "for sale, or to be let." It is proper here to remark that in no city of this or any other state with which we are acquainted, where the business is as diversified and extended as it is here, are eligible lots for either dwellings, stores or work-shops by any means as cheap as they are in Lawrence.

In 1846, and early in 1847, there was a very large accession to the permanent population of the place. Mechanics, merchants, physicians, and lawyers began to center here, and order commenced rising out of chaos. In April, 1846, the first sermon was preached, at boarding-house No. 1, (which stood where the store of Mr. E. W. Pierce now stands,) by a minister of the Free-Will Baptist order. This meeting was followed in June by a Methodist sermon, at boarding-house No. 5. In August, by the Congregationalists, who adopted means for the erection of a vestry. In October, by services in the Episcopal chapel, which was the first place of worship erected in the place. In 1847, the Universalists, the Catholics, the Baptists, and the Unitarians formed societies, and all of those found spacious rooms or erected temporary chapels, in which Divine services were thereafter regularly held. Since that day, the Congregational order has erected three substantial churches on the north side, and a spacious vestry upon the south side of the river. The Methodists, the Baptists, the Episcopalians, and the Catholics have each erected two commodious churches. The Unitarians, the Universalists, the Second Adventists, and the Presbyterians have each one church. In a perusal of the familiar names of twenty years ago, one cannot avoid being affected by the great inroads which time has made upon the ranks of the Pioneers. Of twelve physicians practicing here in January, 1847, but one (Dr. Wm. D. Lamb,) now remains as a permanent resident, though Dr. A. D. Blanchard continues to make us occasional visits, his family still remaining in the city. Of about the

SARGENT'S

COLD-AIR

Wool Drying Machine.



In calling the attention of Woolen Manufacturers to this improved Machine, I will but name a few facts. In most machines for this purpose the air is used over and over; in fact nearly the same air is used to finish the drying that was used at its commencement. In this machine the air is only used once. After it passes once through the wool it is passed out and away from the machine. The idea is to always have a large amount of *dry air* pass through the wool. The more air (if dry) passed through the wool the quicker it dries. By this means, the enamel of the wool fibre does not become bone dry, but is soft and pliable. When wool is over dried, or dried by high heat, this enamel of the fibre is destroyed, and goods manufactured from wools so dried can never have the brilliant face and finish, because this enamel is broken or cracked, and its brilliancy destroyed. Some of our best manufacturers say they can select the goods manufactured from wools dried by these machines from goods manufactured from wools dried by other methods, by the soft and pliable feeling of the goods.

These machines are also recommended by all the Insurance Companies. There is no possible danger of fire from them in any way. The fan is completely cased in a strong Cast Iron casing, runs very light, a 2½ inch belt being sufficient to drive it. The fan was patented by the subscriber July 4th, 1865. It is constructed so as to exhaust a large amount of air at a slow velocity, and use but little power. These advantages are very apparent in this fan.

Ordinary size of machine is 9 x 15 feet, will hold about 300 lbs. of wool at once. Canada Wools suitable for worsted will require an hour to dry one batch; fine wools like Cape and Mestizo wools, which lay close when wet, will of course require a longer time. Of the latter kinds of wool, 1,500 lbs. per day is a fair day's work.

The Machine is placed on the floor and levelled up and made air-tight all around the bottom. The fan is then placed up to the end of the machine, and firmly fastened to the floor. The connection between the fan and dryer is then made air-tight by cementing the joint. The pulleys on the fan are 8 inches diameter, 2 1-2 inches face, and require a speed of seven hundred turns per minute.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The wool or other material to be dried, is placed on the wire netting, all of the surface completely covered, (say 300 lbs. of wool.) The fan being an exhaust fan forms a vacuum in the body or frame of machine under the wool and wire screen. The air surrounding the machine in the room rushes down through the wool to fill the vacuum formed by the fan, and in its passage absorbs the moisture from the wool. The room in which the dryer is located, must be arranged with some means for heating by steam pipes around the walls, or otherwise. In wet weather, some artificial means must be employed to furnish dry air for the machine.

The Machines are built by the subscriber at Graniteville, Mass., on Stony Brook R. R., near Lowell, Mass. For particulars apply to

CHARLES G. SARGENT,

GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

(*For Testimonials see Pages* 38 *and* 40. *See also Pages* 28, 30, 32, 44, 38 *and* 40.)

same number of clergymen, but one, the Rev. Mr. Packard, of Grace Church, is still here. We had then nine lawyers, and of those four remain, namely: David Saunders, Jr., Perley S. Chase, Ivan Stevens, and Thomas A. Parsons. Of one hundred and forty-seven names then connected with the active business of the place, only twenty-five remain in the city. Some of the remaining individuals have kept on in the same vocations in which they were engaged twenty years ago, while others have changed to other employments. Of the 122 missing links in this chain, some of the best amongst us have been gathered into their eternal home upon the western hill-side, while others, too eager to be rich, or too anxious for distinction, and unwilling to wait for fortune's or the public's favors to be bestowed upon them here, have moved along to new locations, which may apparently have offered them earlier, if not higher rewards in the highway of life.

Were it not that we once became disgusted with the almost unending din of a country politician, about his having been the first child ever in the town, brought thither for many weary miles on horseback by the way of spotted trees, in a silk handkerchief, and therefore that his opinions ought to have greater weight than other peoples'. Were it not for this, we should be very much inclined to go back and tell all about the men who first laid a brick, drove a shoe peg, or swallowed an oyster in this city. But we remember that that baby of the silken tie was only a man of very ordinary ability and great self-conceit, and that through him we were most thoroughly convinced that the fortune of being the "first upon the docket," is not to be taken as *prima facia* evidence of merited distinction over subsequent travellers upon the same ground. Still there is one of these first comers to whom a brief notice seems to be due. Very early in the spring of 1846, Mr. Amos D. Pillsbury came here to purchase a lot upon which to build a shoe shop. At that time there was no land for sale, none to be let, and none devoted to squatter sovereignty. Here then, was a dilemma. No land, no shoe shop—no shoe shop, no money began to run ceaselessly through

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, have in use C. G. SARGENT'S Cold air Wool-Dryer, for drying Wool and other fibrous materials, and find it preferable to all other modes of drying. The wool is left soft, and in such condition as to pass through all the processes of manufacture with less waste and retain its original nature much better than when dried by a high heat, enabling us to put a better finish on our goods. No fire can originate from it, as no steam or other hot pipes are connected with it. The fan is constructed to handle a large amount of air with but little power : a 2 1-2 inch belt drives the machine with ease. We believe it to be *the only safe and judicious mode* of drying wools, and recommend its use to all Woolen Manufacturers.

EDWARD HARRIS, Woonsocket, R. I.
GEORGE G. BISHOP, Norwalk, Conn.
A. H. CHASE, Lowell, Mass.
EDWARD BARROWS, Agent Merrimack Woolen Co., Lowell.
BLACKINGTON & PHILLIPS, Grove Mills, S. Adams, Mass.
JOHN WRIGHT, Agent Suffolk Manufacturing Co., Lowell.
CHARLES F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell.
JOHN P. PERRY, Agent Everett Mills, Lawrence, Mass.
JOSEPH P. BATTLES, Agent Atlantic Mills, Lawrence, Mass.
JAMES R. FAULKNER, North Billerica, Mass.
WILLIAM HUDSON, Providence, R. I.
LOUNSBURY, BISSELL & CO.. Winniepauk, Conn.
CRANE & WATERS, Millbury, Mass.
HENRY N. BIGELOW, Agent Bigelow Carpet Co., Clinton, Mass
S. L. HODGES, Worcester, Mass.
C. GLEASON, Agent Mystic Woolen Co., Mystic Bridge, Conn.
W. F. & F. C. SAYLES, Pawtucket, R. I.
STAR MILLS CO., Middleboro', Mass.
RICHARD RHODE, Lowell, Mass.
J. D. STURTEVANT, Boston, Mass.
ALLAN CAMERON, Agent Abbot Worsted Company, Graniteville, Mass.

MR. C. G. SARGENT : Lowell, August 22, 1865.

Dear Sir,—In regard to your inquiry relative to the Cold-Air Wool Dryer we purchased some 18 months since, I would say the machine gives entire satisfaction. It leaves the wool in much softer condition than if dried at a high temperature: it is an economical method of drying and a good one ; and not to mention its being a safe method would be omitting a good deal, as an item of Insurance, since the first class offices now class the *Dryers* with pipes under them as full as bad as wool Pickers and subject to the same rates of insurance. We consider it a great improvement, and can recommend it to all woolen manufacturers.

Yours truly, L. W. FAULKNER & SON.

C. G. SARGENT :— Lowell, August, 1866.

Dear Sir,—The Hamilton Company have had one of your Cold Air Wool-Dryers in constant operation for the past two years. It gives perfect satisfaction. We dry on the machine from two to three thousand pounds of Worsted Wool per day. The wool is left soft and pliable and in excellent condition for working. The Machine is perfectly safe from originating fire, as there is no Steam or other heated pipes connected with it. It takes but little power—a 2½ inch belt drives the machine with ease.

O. H. MOULTON, Sup't.

CHAS. G. SARGENT, ESQ. Lowell, Mass., June 23, 1866.

Dear Sir,—I have examined with much satisfaction your "Cold-Air Wool Dryer," and believe it to possess all the merits you claim for it, and that it must entirely supersede the use of the "Steam Dryer" which is now so generally regarded by underwriters as dangerous and uninsurable. So far as I know your dryer is regarded by Insurance Companies as safe, and free from the hazards connected with other dryers, and I doubt not you will be able to bring it into general use.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE RIPLEY, LOCAL AGENT
Ætna, Hartford, Phœnix, International, and other Insurance Companies.

LIPPITT WOOLEN CO., Woonsocket, R. I., August 24, 1866.

C. G. SARGENT, ESQ., Graniteville, Mass.

Dear Sir—Your favor of 20th instant is at hand, and will say in reply, we have used two of your Cold-Air Wool Dryers in our mills about one year; they have given us perfect satisfaction, easily preparing the wool in the best manner that we have ever seen, for 12 sets of cards,

Yours truly, DAVID BALLOU, TREAS.
Lippitt Woolen Co., per E. Richardson.

Manufactured by CHARLES G. SARGENT, Graniteville, Mass.

the mind of the wide awake "Montezuma." For a time he was afflicted with shoe shop on the brain, but soon an idea struck him. The *river* was free to every one. If he only had a boat he could build a roof on that and thus attain his aims. Acting on the impulse, he obtained a canal boat 30 or 40 feet long and 10 or 15 feet wide, and propelling or dragging it over the rapids and falls below here, brought it to anchor where the Pacific Mills now stand. It remained in the water until autumn, when it was transferred to the land, and there opened the first shoe store in Lawrence. But this is not the only point in this case. Mr. Pillsbury was alike the first shoe dealer in this city and the first person of whom there is any record who succeeded in navigating the Merrimac above tide water, between here and Haverhill. While touching this point of the navigation of the river, we will say that on the 6th of June, 1848, the steamer Lawrence, Captain Shepard, arrived here from Newburyport, with a large delegation of gentlemen from that and other towns along the river. She came through from Haverhill in about an hour and a half, landing her passengers not far from the point where the floating shoe store had been. The Lawrence had a capacity for about 100 tons of freight and passengers. Since that time a steamer in miniature, but capable of carrying ten or twelve persons at a time, was run back and forth between here and Newburyport in almost all stages of water, with facility and safety. She was owned by Webster and Dustin, the well-known machinists of this city, and we believe, was always run by one or the other of the owners. When the next steamer will arrive is not a matter of certainty. The only absolute certainty in this respect is, that *she is coming.* The Pentucket Navigation Company have nearly completed their survey of the river. They may possibly clear the obstructions during the coming year, and commence the regular navigation of the river immediately. We say this company *may* do this. From the very high character of the leading men in this important enterprise for foresight, energy, and the means to accomplish ends far more gigantic, we perhaps ought to say

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

GENTLEMEN,—

The woolen manufacturers have long been desirous of obtaining some Mechanical device for cleansing wool by machinery, thereby dispensing with the laborious and most disagreeable of all the work connected with the proper preparation of wool for working. All know (who have tried it) there is no pleasure derived from washing wool by the old method. My new improved Wool Washing Machine is covered by three different Patents: one Patent on the original English Machine, and two Patents for valuable improvements of my own.

This makes wool washing simple and easy; a lad able to feed a common Braker-Card can attend this machine successfully, and wash from 1200 to 6000 lbs. per day, according to the quality of wool. The wool is placed upon the feed apron, which carries it forward and drops it into the tub or bowl back of the tumbler B, (the bowl is first filled with scouring liquor about two thirds full.) This tumbler, with its three projections, passes the wool gently down under the scouring liquor and at the same time carries it forward to the action of the first rake D, these rakes being hung near the centre to a crank, and there upper cards held by a swivel stand, it gives to the bottom ends of the rake teeth a motion in the form of an elipsis nearly flat or straight, on its bottom side. The first rake passes the wool forward through liquor about three feet and leaves it behind the first stationary rake which is made fast to the side of the bowl with its teeth on an incline of about 45 degrees towards the front of the machine; these teeth reach within about three inches of the strainer or false bottom. Here the 2nd rake D, takes the wool and passes it forward to the second stationary rake, where the 3rd rake takes it and passes it forward to the lifting cylinder F. This cylinder is constructed with a series of rakes or combs hung on the inside of the cylinder. There are 12 of these rakes or combs. Their teeth are curved so they will rock freely on their centre and pass out and in the cylinders freely and with ease. On the driving ends of this cylinder the shaft is made tight to the head. On the opposite side, the shaft is made tight in the *Box* or *Journal* so it cannot revolve round it. On the centre of this stationary shaft in the centre of the cylinder, is an eccentric which is tight to the shaft: this eccentric governs the throwing out and in of the rake or comb teeth. The eccentric is so set that its teeth are out to its extent nearly on its bottom side, and as they pass round upwards engage the floating wool presented to them by the third rake and carry it up out of the liquor to the top of said lifting cylinder in a uniform and even sheet; here the teeth run below the surface of said cylinder, leaving the wool to be taken from the surface by the iron apron H. This apron delivers the wool to the squeezing rolls J & K. The rolls are arranged with levers and weights so that a pressure of about nine tons can be put on them. The wool is delivered to the rolls in an even sheet or web. The liquor is squeezed out of the wool, leaving it nearly dry. The wool after passing the squeeze rolls is taken by the beater or fan M, which throws the wool from the machine into a pile in front. Occasionally wool will pass the beater M, and be carried upward by the squeeze roll: to prevent said roll from winding up, I have placed another beater L, which knocks back all such wool and prevents the top wool from winding.

CHARLES G. SARGENT,

MANUFACTURER OF

COTTON and WOOLEN MACHINERY,

GRANITEVILLE, MASS.

On Stony Brook Railroad. Near Lowell.

[SEE ALSO PAGES 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 AND 38.]

will do this, and in this expression, we think we should be justified, and we know we should thereby do more ample justice to our hopes and convictions.

In October, 1846, the first newspaper was issued under the name of *The Merrimack Courier*, by J. F. C. Hayes. This paper was continued under the editorial management of Mr. Hayes, John A. Goodwin, Homer A. Cooke, Rev. Henry F. Harrington, and Nathaniel Ambrose, a portion of the time as a tri-weekly, until the year 1862, when it was merged into the *Lawrence Daily Journal*, and died. In January, 1847, *The Weekly Messenger*, by Brown & Becket, was transferred to Lawrence from Exeter, N. H. It continued for about two years, when it ceased to exist. Some time in the winter of 1847 or 1848, one or two copies of a paper were issued from the *Messenger* office, under the title of *The Engine*, by E. R. Wilkins. In the spring of 1848, a few numbers of a paper, under the title of *The Herald*, by Amos H. Sampson, were issued here. It was to have been a democratic paper, but the democracy, disliking either the paper or its editor, or both, did not come up to the support of the enterprise, and it was dropped. Connected with this stoppage was an incident which went far to show the attachment of the democracy to the editor of the *Herald*, and of the editor to this particular locality. Mr. Heaton Bailey came to the *Herald* office, located in the attic of one of the blocks in Merchants' Row, and plainly put the question to Sampson, in our presence, "What shall I give you to quit this enterprise and leave this place?" Sampson, throwing his arms across his breast and locking them securely, replied, "What *will* you give?" Bailey offered him ten dollars. Turning to us, Sampson enquired, "Well, now, Mr. Hayes, what would *you* do?" We replied that were we as big a fool as the editor of the *Herald* we would take the money and never be seen in Lawrence again. He took the money and, thrusting his old brown cotton umbrella under his arm, made good time on the route to Boston. The next we heard of him he was teaching school in the state of Kentucky. Immediately following the

FISHER'S



COUGH DROPS.

The Best Medicine known for the Speedy and Effectual Cure of

Coughs, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases.

The present proprietors of this medicine, having purchased of the former proprietor the sole and exclusive right to manufacture from the original recipe now in their possession, this well known

REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND PULMONARY DISEASES

of all descriptions, have been induced by the repeated applications of former residents of this vicinity, now residing in New England, the Middle and Western States and the Canadas, to whom its virtues are so well known, to place it more prominently before the public. They feel warranted, from the many testimonials in their possession, in making the following statements:—

That Fisher's Cough Drops, for the permanent cure of Pulmonary Diseases, stands unrivalled.

That it will, if taken in season, break up any Cough and prevent Consumption.

That it will cure more cases of Cough than any other medicine known.

That it will, in very many cases, cure the patient when given up by the physician.

That, although the ingredients are costly and entirely different from other Cough Medicine, it is the cheapest medicine sold, as the dose is very small; and

That for every man, woman or child who has a cough, no matter how troublesome or long standing, or how low the patient, the medicine, taken according to the directions before retiring for the night,

Will produce a Sweet and Refreshing Sleep,

and all cessation from coughing, with no bad effect following; but in the morning the patient will raise easily all he would have coughed up during the night. By continuing this practice (if not entirely beyond the reach of medicine),

The Lungs, by being relieved, become strengthened,

THE COUGH WILL ABATE, and the health gradually but surely improve until permanently cured.

All persons whose profession or employment confines them within doors,

ESPECIALLY FACTORY OPERATIVES,

will find this medicine particulaaly valuable. Its wonderful effects in all cases are universally known wherever the medicine has been sold, and it has reached a large sale at the present time on its MERITS alone.

NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Proprietors,

KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

For sale by

GEORGE F. TALBOT,

AND DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

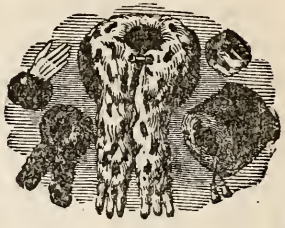
Herald came *The Vanguard*, by Fabyan & Douglass. The *Vanguard* was democratic, and by whatever test it may be tried, was, in our opinion, by far the ablest paper ever issued in Lawrence. Mr. Fabyan was a gentleman of ability, and he had the aid of most of the democratic lawyers in the vicinity; but he soon run through with his friends, and left the paper to the management of others. The office itself was a joint stock concern, in which the publishers were very little interested. Subsequently the name was changed to *The Sentinel*, and under this title it is still continued by Mr. Abiel Morrison. The *Sentinel* has been edited, in the course of its existence, by Harrison Douglass, B. F. Watson, George A. Gordon, Benjamin Bordman, John Ryan and John K. Tarbox. In 1856, a weekly paper, under the title of *The Home Review*, was issued here by J. F. C. Hayes. It was continued until the *Courier* came back into his hands, when it was merged into that paper. In 1855, *The Lawrence American*, by Geo. W. Sargent and A. S. Bunker, was commenced here. The office, like that of the *Vanguard*, was a joint stock affair, owned by members of the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Bunker sold his right to the paper to Mr. Sargent for twenty-five dollars, in a few weeks after its commencement, and the paper was continued for a time by Mr. Sargent alone, when Mr. George S. Merrill was associated with him, and finally succeeded him as sole editor. The *American* is now published by G. S. Merrill, C. F. Crocker and C. C. Whitney. In 1861 the first daily paper in this city was commenced by Dockham & Place. It was continued for about two years, when it was merged into the *American*. In the spring of 1867, *The Essex Eagle*, by Merrill & Wadsworth, was commenced. It is a weekly paper, devoted to local and miscellaneous news, and is now published by Mr. H. A. Wadsworth, Mr. Merrill having retired from the business.

On the 17th of April, 1847, the legislature granted a charter to the town of Lawrence on the following conditions:

SEC. 1. All the territory now within the towns of Methuen and Andover, in the county of Essex, comprised within the following limits —that is to say, by a line beginning at the mouth of Shawsheen River,

J. F. FLINT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Ladies' and  Children's

DRESS FURS,

NO. 53 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

We have constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's Fur Goods, embracing

American Sable, Fitch, Siberian Squirrel,

and other fashionable kinds,

ALL OF FINE QUALITIES

—AND—

MOST DESIRABLE SHADES,

and of the LATEST STYLES. The Goods having been selected with much care, and giving our attention

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE FUR BUSINESS,

enables us to buy and sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

OLD FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED, OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

J. F. FLINT & CO.

at its easterly bank, thence running southerly by said easterly bank to a stake at the bend in said river, a few rods westerly of the bridge, where it is crossed by the Salem Turnpike; thence in a straight line westerly to a marked stone in the wall at the easterly corner of the intersection of roads, by Jacob Barnard's house; thence northerly in a straight line across Merrimack River, passing between the house of Asa Barker and that of Ebenezer Barker, on the Tower-Hill Road, leading from Methuen to Lowell, to a stake about 2150 feet northerly from where the line crosses said road; thence northeasterly to a monument on the easterly side of Londonderry Turnpike, passing a little northerly of the house of Abiel Stevens; thence easterly in a straight line to a monument at the intersection of Lawrence street with the old road which runs easterly fron Stevens' factory towards Haverhill; thence in a straight line easterly, passing north of William Swan's house through a monument about 400 feet south of the intersection of the roads near said Swan's house, to the line of the town of Andover, in Merrimack River; thence running by the said line of Andover westerly, to the easterly bank of Shawsheen River, at the point of starting;—is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of Lawrence: and the said town of Lawrence is hereby invested with all the privileges, powers, rights and immunities, and subject to all the duties and requisitions to which other towns are entitled and subject, by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. The town of Lawrence shall make and maintain all bridges for public highways over the Shawsheen River, so far as the easterly bank of said river is a boundary of the said town, including the masonry of said bridges on the easterly bank thereof,

Sec. 3. The inhabitants of the said town of Lawrence shall be holden to pay all arrears of taxes which have been legally assessed upon them by the towns of Methuen and Andover, respectively; and all taxes heretofore assessed and not collected, shall be collected and paid to the treasurers of the towns of Methuen and Andover, respectively, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; and also their proportion of all county and state taxes that may be assessed upon them previously to the next state valuation—that is to say, two-thirds of the state and county taxes that may be assessed upon the town of Methuen, and one-eighth of the state and county taxes that may be assessed on the town of Andover, till the next state valuation.

Sec. 4. The parts of the said town of Lawrence now belonging to the towns of Methuen and Andover, respectively, shall remain parts of the said towns of Methuen and Andover for the purpose of electing state officers, senators, representatives to congress, and electors of president and vice president of the United States, until the next decennial census shall be taken, in pursuance of the 13th article of amendment to the constitution; and the meetings for the choice of such representatives, and the other officers aforesaid, shall be called by the selectmen of the said towns, respectively; the selectmen of Lawrence shall make a true list of persons belonging to the territory of each of said towns hereby incorporated into the town of Lawrence, qualified to vote at every such election, and the same shall be taken and used by the selectmen of said respective towns for such elections, in the same manner as if prepared by themselves.

Sect. 5. The said towns of Methuen, Andover and Lawrence shall be respectively liable for the support of all who now do, or shall hereafter, stand in need of relief as paupers, whose settlement was gained

HAUGHTON & BINGHAM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

COOKING, OFFICE, AND PARLOR

STOVES,

Hot Air Furnaces & Ranges,



ALSO, JOBBERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Gas and Water, and Iron and Brass Fittings.

Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Copper Gutters and Conductors,

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

done by competent workmen. Tin Roofing put on and Warranted.

NO. 195 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

ROBERT HAUGHTON. JOHN F. BINGHAM.

by, or derived from, a residence within their respective limits; and the said town of Lawrence shall, within one year from the time of its organization under this act, pay to the town of Methuen one thousand dollars as and for their just proportion of the debts of the town of Methuen, owing at the time of the passage of this act, exclusive of the amount of the surplus revenue of the United States in the treasury of the town of Methuen; and the town of Lawrence shall also pay two-thirds of the amount of said surplus revenue whenever its repayment shall be demanded by the United States according to law; and shall also pay to the town of Methuen the amount that said town shall pay for building Haverhill street, so called, within the limits of said town of Lawrence, as ordered by the county commissioners for the county of Essex.

SEC. 6. Any justice of the peace in the county of Essex is hereby authorized to issue his warrant directed to any principal inhabitant of the town of Lawrence, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place therein appointed, for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings; and such justice, or, in his absence, such principal inhabitant shall preside till the choice of a moderator in said meeting.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing charter, DAN WEED, Esq., as justice of the peace, issued a warrant directed to CHARLES S. STORROW, requiring him to "notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Lawrence, qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble in Merrimack Hall," (on the corner of Lawrence and Common streets, then the largest hall in the place,) on Monday, April 26, 1847, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to choose a moderator and other necessary town officers, and to raise all necessary sums of money to defray the expenses of the town, to keep the highways in proper repair, to determine what sums of money the town will appropriate to the support of schools, and to do all other necessary business in the way of organizing the new government. At that time our people were comparatively strangers to each other, and it was somewhat difficult to select men according to the usual rule, by *party* lines. It was therefore determined to make the best possible selection, irrespective of party. Under this rule, Henry Flanders, Esq., then a lawyer here, but long since a resident of Philadelphia, where he has gained considerable notoriety as a writer on maritime law, was chosen moderator; Dr. E. W. Morse, town clerk; Daniel Saunders, treasurer; James D. Herrick, Dr.

CHARLES CLARKE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

91 ESSEX, CORNER OF JACKSON ST.,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines,

AND



FANCY GOODS,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.

Agent for all the

PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

A full line of

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces

always in store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

—AND—

FAMILY MEDICINES

put up at all hours of the day or night, by a COMPETENT PERSON.

It is my aim to use in the compounding and sale of Medicines those of a

Pure and Unadulterated Character.

William D. Lamb, and Dan Weed, school committee; and William Swan, Charles F. Abbott, Nathan Wells, James Stevens, and L. D. Brown, selectmen. Of the ten constables elected at that meeting, five are yet living in the city, viz.: N. Ambrose, P. M. Gage, Bailey Bartlett, Ephraim C. Bartlett, and J. N. Gage.

The legislature of 1848 empowered the Essex Company to increase their capital stock to the amount of $500,000, "*provided* that the said company shall be liable for all damages that shall be occasioned to the owners of fish-rights existing above the company's dam, by the stopping or impeding the passage of the fish up and down Merrimack river by the said dam, such damage to be assessed by the county commissioners in the county in which such fish-rights exist." Also, an act incorporating Charles Stark Newell, Timothy Osgood, Amos Merrill, and their associates, as the Lawrence Fire Insurance Company, on the mutual plan. This company was organized and went immediately into business, but competition from abroad, coupled with considerable losses by fire, rendered it expedient to go into liquidation after a year or two of fruitless struggle for a foothold among this class of corporations. The Lawrence Fire Department was incorporated by the same legislature. The same legislature also incorporated John Tenney of Methuen, Alfred Kittredge of Haverhill, Daniel Saunders of Lawrence, and their associates, as the Lawrence Aqueduct Company, with a capital of $50,000, empowering them to draw the water from Hacket's pond, in Andover, and convey the same for distribution and sale in Lawrence. This company was never fully organized, though a survey of the pond and route was made by Asa Freeman, Esq., an engineer from Dover, N. H. The pond itself is not far from eighty feet above the top of the Essex Company's dam. The estimated cost of this enterprise was found to largely exceed the amount included in the charter of the company, and no serious effort was ever afterward made to effect the object aimed at by these corporators, and the people of this city still continue to draw their supply of water for domestic purposes from wells and

Something of Importance to Every One!

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE GREAT

UNITED STATES TEA CO.

OF NEW YORK,

Offer through their SOLE AGENCY for Lawrence, all of the different grades of

Teas and Coffees

of their own importation, at the same prices at which they can be purchased at their counters.

THESE ARTICLES ARE STRICTLY PURE!

of the nicest and most palatable flavor, and

Cheaper than the Boston Wholesale Prices.

This firm is among, if not the largest Importers in the country, and they take particular care that their goods shall be fresh to their Agent, at least once each week. It is impossible for any dealer to compete with them, for importing as they do such immense quantities, it will be readily comprehended that they have a perfect control of the market.

These Teas and Coffees are in one pound packages, on which are printed the price of each quality, and the name of the firm.

We would call especial attention to their Choice Black and Green Teas, the finest Teas of China, and such as are used by the high State Officers in that distant land. The Great Tea Company import these in the original one pound Chinese package, which are completely air tight, retaining their strength and flavor unchanged for years.

Orders also by the Chest, from Boarding House Keepers and others, respectfully solicited. We invite all to examine these goods and prices.

GEORGE F. TALBOT,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

Corner of Essex and Mill Streets,

(ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON MILLS,)

SOLE AGENT FOR LAWRENCE AND VICINITY.

cisterns. It was supposed at the outset of the survey that the pond was sufficiently elevated to be drawn across the ridge of land intervening between it and Lawrence. But on investigation, a very heavy cut through a long range of ledge precluded the idea of using this route, and the only alternative left was to follow the course of the outlet of the pond nearly down to the Merrimac, thus running some three or four miles out of the line of Lawrence. This long line, with the very uncertain supply of water in seasons of extreme drought, convinced the engineer, and probably those who employed him, that the enterprise would not pay the cost of construction. The same legislature also incorporated the Franklin Library Association on the 14th of June, and on the 5th of July, Capt. Charles H. Bigelow, who had been chosen president of the association, received from Hon. Abbott Lawrence a donation of one thousand dollars, to be expended in "such scientific and other works as will tend to make good mechanics, good christians and good patriots."

The election for town officers for the year 1848 was one of the most animated ever held in this vicinity. Party lines had been drawn as concisely as though the welfare of the nation depended on the result. So evenly were parties balanced that it required four ballottings to effect a choice of selectmen. William D. Joplin was elected moderator; E. W. Morse, town clerk; Charles F. Abbott, John M. Smith, William D. Joplin, David J. Clark, and Levi Sprague, selectmen. Nathaniel White was elected treasurer, and George Packard, H. F. Harrington, Lyman Whiting, James D. Herrick, and Nathan W. Harmon, school committee. The constabulary force, comprising four discreet persons, were elected from nearly twenty candidates.

The meeting at which these officers were elected was a turbulent one. Party lines were drawn with as much precision as though governors were to be chosen instead of selectmen, and the vote was close. Ballot after ballot, without effecting a choice of officers, consumed the day, and the business which was to be acted upon was not half finished when night com-

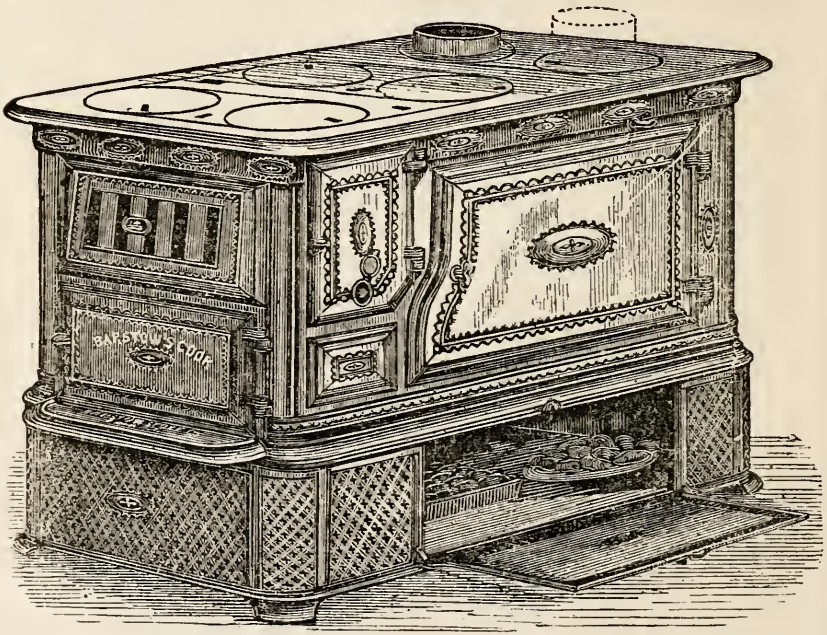
L. A. BISHOP,

Corner Common and Jackson Streets,

LAWRENCE, MASS.,

DEALER IN

Cook, Parlor & Office Stoves



RANGES, FURNACES, CASTINGS, &c., &c.

Agent in Lawrence for the

"BARSTOW NEW COOK STOVE"

THE

ADMIRAL COOK STOVE,

AND

Stewart's Celebrated Parlor Stove,

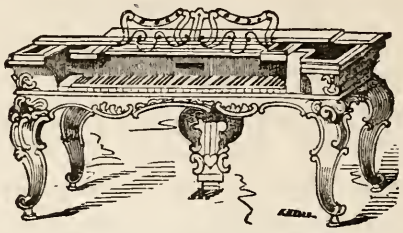
FOR WOOD OR COAL. These Stoves are the latest and best, with all modern improvements, and for style, beauty of finish, economy in fuel, and working capacity, are not approached by any other Cook Stove in use. Call and ezamine them at

Cor. Common and Jackson Sts., Lawrence, Mass.

pelled an adjournment. The location of the town hall and Oliver school house was among the business laid over. These "articles in the warrant" came up at the adjourned meeting. No one seemed inclined to interfere with the arrangement in regard to the school house, but when the location of the hall came in order to be acted upon, there was a noisy opposition to every proposition for location, with no definite aim at reconciliation. The lot first named by Mr. Storrow as suitable for the location was that on Jackson, between Orchard and Garden streets. This was rejected. It was then voted to locate it *west* of Appleton street, but the proposition to define that location on the corner of Appleton and Common streets, where the hall now stands, was voted down by seven majority, and it was then voted, by ten majority, to locate it on the corner of Common and Lawrence streets. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered, and the proposition to locate west of Appleton street prevailed. The hall was built, at a cost of about $40,000, under the direction of Messrs. H. Plummer, I. M. Stone, Charles H. Bigelow, and others. It was dedicated the same year with ceremonies deemed appropriate to the occasion. Among the notable sayings at this dedication was that of a clergyman, who announced with jerky vehemence, in a mixed multitude of natives and foreigners, that "they have no town halls in Europe, but they have their star-chambers," &c. This announcement was equalled by another from his own pulpit. The church steeple had been struck by lightning, which followed the spire to the bell-deck. This deck being covered with a metallic substance, dissipated the electric spark, carrying it harmlessly away. It was a streak of luck in behalf of the church, and the preacher conceived that it must be used to impress the hearer, and on the next Sabbath he gravely announced that the Almighty had sent his thunder bolts upon his chosen edifice to demonstrate His power in averting the destruction of the building. And all this was said just as though the speaker knew all about it!

In April, 1848, Mr. Josiah Crosby, now of North Andover, was perhaps the heaviest dealer in groceries in the town. His

MUSIC STORE.



ELLIS, SNOW & SON,

DEALERS IN

Musical Instruments,

VIOLIN STRINGS, SHEET MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, SONGS, BALLADS,

and every description of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, RETICULES,

Portmonnaies, Traveling Baskets, Combs, Brushes, Fans, Albums, etc.

PICTURE FRAMES,

Oval and Square, in stock, or made to order, and put up in style.

Chromos, Engravings, Photographs, and Colored Prints in great variety.
Pier, Mantel, Oval Mirrors, and Common Looking Glasses.

Stereoscopic Views and all kinds of Stationery. Agents for the Celebrated

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

Agents for Chickering & Sons' and J. W. Bracket's Piano Fortes, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned, Repaired and Let. Umbrellas and Parasols Made and Repaired.

No. 129 Essex Street, Lawrence.

S. A. ELLIS. LELAND SNOW. WILLARD SNOW.

"Pioneer" store was the same now occupied by Messrs. J. Shattuck, Jr., & Co., on the south side of the river. At the time to which we allude he advertised good flour at $7 to $7.50 per barrel, butter at 22 to 24 cents per pound, molasses at 22 cents per gallon, good New York cheese at 7 1-4 to 8 1-2 cents, brown sugar at 7, crushed 9 3-4, souchong tea 20, young hyson 33 to 75, lamp oil 55, salt pork 7, mackerel 5, and cod-fish 4 cents. At a somewhat earlier day, Mr. P. Ryan, then largely engaged in the boot and shoe business, advertised "men's thick boots at $1,62 to $2,50; men's *long legged, double soled, water proof boots*, $2,50 to $3,25; calf boots $1,50 to $3,00; ladies' polka boots $1,33 to 1,50; ladies' rubbers, 75 cents to $1,50." We italicise the "long legged boots." At that time the principal object with every pedestrian was to find a boot as long in the leg as possible, to avoid the danger of going over the tops in the general abyss of mud. In all the town, away from the Turnpike, there was no foot-walks, and the carriage-ways were often almost impassible. Hence, a "long legged, double soled, water proof boot" was about the only one in demand.

While touching upon prices we will cite one more variety of merchandise. The school committee gave notice that the following books could be obtained at any of the bookstores at the prices annexed:—Russell's American School Reader, .75; Introduction to American Reader, .42; Sequel to American Reader, .33; Primer, .12; Emerson's National Spelling Book, .17; Greenlief's National Arithmetic, .75; Mitchell's Geography, $1.00; Olmstead's School Philosophy, $1.00. This must suffice for the prices twenty years ago, before "war's alarms" and taxation began to affect alike the food for the body and the mind, as well as the raiment of the multitude.

Early in 1848, the importance of securing and laying out a place for the repose of the dead began to receive more merited attention than had before been bestowed upon it. The original lot designated for this purpose embraced but about three acres, and the arrangement of this ground was put under the direction of Mr. John Smith. Subsequently, this sacred

School and Gift Books,

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS,

AT

I. A. WHITCOMB'S,

NO. 93 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Avon Mills Writing Papers,

Noted for their fineness of quality and smoothness of surface, with ENVELOPES TO MATCH, at a small advance from Manufacturers' Prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Particular attention given to the manufacturing of Blank Books, employing the best and most experienced workmen, with all the tools and machinery for doing the nicest of work—being the only place where Blank Books are made without the extra expense and delay of sending part of the work to Boston. Orders filled at the shortest notice and lowest prices.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

The largest and most complete assortment that can be found.

Work Baskets, Traveling Baskets and Bags. Wax Figures and Flowers, Parlor Croquet, Portfolios, Pocket and Pen Knives, Tintype Albums, Gold Pens, Morocco Wallets, Games and Toys. Useful and Elegant Articles especially adapted for Presentation, at prices varying from 25 cents to $75. Writing Desks and Work Boxes,—ornamented and inlaid with Silver, Pearl and Ivory, with and without the Secret Drawer; Perfumed Glove and Handkerchief Boxes of every description; Glove, Handkerchief, and Jewel Boxes Combined: Toilet Sets, Vases, Bibles and Prayer Books, Elegantly Bound Gift Books, Toy Books, &c.

We respectfully invite an inspection of the above varied and extensive stock, feeling assured that the great annoyance and loss of time generally experienced in the selection of suitable articles for presents at moderate prices will be entirely obviated. And we wish it distinctly understood that instructions are given our assistants not to press the sale of any article which does not quite please the taste of the purchaser. Any article purchased, if not fully approved of, will be exchanged without the slighest hesitation, it being deemed of the greatest importance that every customer should be so satisfied as not only to insure their future patronage, but also their recommendation.

EACH ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

I. A. WHITCOMB,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

93 Essex Street, - - - Lawrence.

inclosure was enlarged to its present still too limited dimensions. The Catholics early consecrated the ground upon the summit of Currant's Hill. Subsequently, Father O'Donnell secured the tract for the second Catholic cemetery on the west of the old ferry road, and since his death his successors have secured a still larger tract, extending from the north line of the second to the south line of the first Catholic burying-ground. In the early days of Lawrence, the tract of land embraced in this last purchase was sold to Hon. Mr. Trask, of Salem, for upwards of $20,000, and at the time of his death it had cost him, in original outlay, interest and taxes, probably $50,000, or more.

In 1848 there were less than one hundred persons in the town paying a tax of $10. Of these, sixteen paid over $20 and less than $30, eight paid from $30 to $50, four paid from $50 to $100; T. J. Coburn. now of Lowell, paid $127,-50, Abial Stevens $160, and Charles S. Storrow $165.25. The Essex Company paid $4,950.96, the Bay State, now Washington Mills, $3,028.20, the Atlantic Mills $2,100. Fifteen persons owning property here, but then residing in other towns, and taxed $10 or more as non-residents, subsequently became residents of Lawrence. Thirty-seven of the resident tax payers of the class named are known to have since left the town to reside elsewhere, while twenty-one have died, and eight of the non-resident tax payers who subsequently became residents of the town have since either died or changed their residence. We speak, of course, only of those whose names and faces were familiar. Many more, with whom we had no acquaintance, may have gone in one or the other of these avenues of exit without our knowledge.

The Boston and Maine railway having changed its location from Andover to North Andover, constructed, between April, 1845, and March, 1848, the five miles of road between those places by way of this city, together with the bridges across the rivers and canal, and on the 28th of February, run their passenger cars across the bridge for the first time to the station on the north side of the river.

LOWELL

Steam & Gas Pipe Works.

H. R. BARKER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

WROUGHT AND GALVANIZED

IRON PIPE,

OF EVERY SIZE,

Brass and Iron Fittings,

Steam Valves of all sizes, Steam Whistles & Gauges, Force Pumps, &c.

HEATERS AND STEAM CONDENSERS,

And all Fixtures connected with

STEAM, GAS AND WATER.

We would respectfully invite the public to call and examine our large and splendid assortment of

Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, and Drop Lights,

Glass and Paper Shades, of the most desirable patterns.

All of the above articles we offer at as

Low Rates as they can be furnished by any House

in the country. We also hold ourselves in readiness at all times, to coutract for Heating with Steam or Lighting with Gas, Houses, Factories, Stores, Churches, Public Buildings, Hospitals, &c.

All work done by the above is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Store, - - - No. 8 Central Street.
Manufactory, 82 & 84 Middle Street,

LOWELL, MASS.,

On the 2d of July, 1848, the Lowell railway being completed, five trains were run between Lawrence and Lowell, conveying passengers free. Over 8000 people were carried over the road during the day. It seemed as though all Lawrence was going to Lowell, and all Lowell coming to Lawrence.

The Essex railway, from Lawrence to Salem, was opened for travel on the 4th of September, 1848. It brought through a load of the most quiet and orderly "solid men" of Salem, which contrasted very favorably with the multitude of turbulent men and boys who patronized the free ride from Lowell to which we have alluded.

The Manchester and Lawrence railway was opened for travel in October, 1849. An incident in connection with this line is worthy of note. The company having been duly chartered and organized, opened its books for subscriptions. In two days more stock was subscribed for than was required to build and equip the line. And yet the books were kept open until, in the space of thirty days, nearly three millions of dollars had been subscribed! Then commenced a scramble for the stock, and a quarrel among subscribers and officers, which continued for a considerable time, but the matter was finally compromised. Since its construction, this line has been almost constantly "in hot water," from one cause or another. Quarrels among directors, war upon conductors, and difficulties with connecting lines, have marred its existence almost continually.

The turbulence of the town meetings at which the location of the town hall was to be determined upon was annually repeated until the town had grown into the city, in 1853. Parties were about equally balanced, and the contestants threw into the choice of town officers all the importance usually attaching to gubernatorial and presidential elections. Generally, in these contests, the whigs succeeded by small majorities. Thus, in 1849, they elected as selectmen, Levi Sprague, Charles F. Abbott and Isaac Fletcher. In 1850, Artemas Parker, Jr., William R. Page and William Gile. In 1851,

WILLIAM C. BRIGHAM,



APOTHECARY,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY AND COLOGNES,

French Soaps, English Soaps, American Soaps,

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES,

Pure Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS, ALCOHOL, COSMETICS,

BAY RUM, &c.

SHAKER HERBS AND BOTANIC MEDICINES.

Special attention given to compounding Physicians'

PRESCRIPTIONS.

A choice assortment of

Pure Wines and Liquors,

Selected with reference to the wants of the sick.

BEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES, RUBBER SYRINGES.

Agent for Perkins, Stern & Co's California Wines, Pickens' Whiskey, Marzetti's Porter, Scotch Ales, &c.

NO. 130 ESSEX STREET,

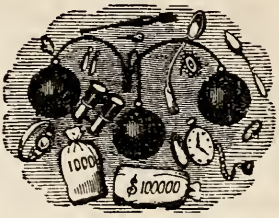
LAWRENCE, MASS.

William R. Page, Levi Sprague and Joseph Norris; and again, in 1852, the same parties were continued in office. No public meeting ever assembled in this city equalled this last meeting of the electors of the *town*. Mr. B. F. Watson led the democratic hosts. Early in the day, Mr. Watson made some motion intended to give advantage to his party, and was declared out of order. Exasperated at his failure, he planted himself in the way to the polls, and in a loud voice announced that "there shall be no voting here to-day," and called upon his friends to block the passage to the polls. The hall was filled with excited men who rushed to the point where Watson was standing. A party fight, on an extended scale, seemed almost unavoidable, when, above the din of angry tumult, the clear, calm voice of William R. Page, chairman of the selectmen, echoed through the hall: "Gentlemen will bring in their votes." Instantly Gen. Oliver, agent of the Atlantic Mills, started for the ballot box, and, after a struggle of great severity, finally arrived at the object of his aim, minus his coat tail. This incident operated like magic in allaying the disturbance. All parties regarded it as a joke worth laughing at; and as the two emotions, laughter and anger, cannot exist together, order was far more easily restored than the coat tail. The general himself enjoyed the fun as much as any one. Probably not a man in Lawrence, who esteemed order as a law of heaven, felt any regret that a town organization, which drew together in one hall all the voters of the place, was to give way to a division of these voters into wards under a city organization.

In September, 1848, the Essex Company made an offer to the town of 17 1-2 acres of land, now known as "The Common," on the liberal conditions that for the period of twenty years consecutively it should maintain a substantial fence around it, and annually expend not less than $300 in ornamenting it, which sum must be laid out under the joint direction of the agents of the Essex, Bay State and Atlantic companies and the chairman of the board of selectmen or mayor of the city. At a town meeting held September 23, it was

L. B. RICHARDSON & Co.,

BROKERS,



OFFICE, NO. 108 CENTRAL ST.,

(CORNER OF HURD,)

LOWELL, MASS.

Money to Loan on Gold & Silver Watches,

JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, PIANO FORTES,

Boots, Shoes, Carriages, Harnesses, &c., &c.

An endless variety of Unredeemed Property, consisting of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, SUSPENDERS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, ALBUMS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

and, in fact, every thing which can accumulate in a Brokers' Office,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY NEATLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

EASTERN, WESTERN AND CANADA MONEY BOUGHT.

An examination of our Stock will well reward any person wishing to purchase goods of ANY DESCRIPTION.

L. B. RICHARDSON. F. L. RICHARDSON.

voted, by two majority, *not to accept the gift!* On the 7th of October following, another meeting was held, at which the people indignantly wiped out the action by which this beautiful breathing place of a busy community was rejected. Dr. Marsh, who voted to reject at the first meeting, moved the reconsideration, and his motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote. The main question was then carried with great unanimity, and thus that question was settled. Consequently, on the 7th of October, 1868, the common becomes the property of the city, free from all control of the agents of any of the manufacturing corporations in the city.

During the summer of 1849, a sort of mania for town meetings pervaded the people. Parties were as nearly equally balanced as during the previous year, and if at one meeting either had secured an advantage over the other, there were never wanting men to sign petitions for another meeting, with the hope of reversing the action of the previous one. These meetings were usually very thinly attended, but they nevertheless afforded to several persons, who, like the ass in the fable, were deeply enamored of the sound of their own voice, an opportunity to be "seen and heard of men," in harangues as wasteful of time as they were lacking in both sense and coherence.

The city charter was passed March 21, 1853, and was accepted by the people on the 29th of the same month, by 659 yeas to 143 nays. The first election under the charter was held on the 18th of April following, and the city government was duly organized on the 18th of May. This charter, with the rules and orders of the city government, and the general laws pertaining to the same, it is not necessary that we should insert here, for the reason that no less than fifteen editions have been issued, at a cost of thousands of dollars, by authority of the city, since 1853, for gratuitous circulation, and all without a thought of the propriety of stereotyping, as in other *standard* works.

At the first election under the city charter, Charles S. Storrow was chosen mayor. Mr. Storrow was succeeded by

HAYES'

BONALOND!

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the 19th Century.

SCIENCE HAS FINALLY TRIUMPHED!

No more Sulphur, no more Sugar of Lead, no more Lime, Iron and other Injurious Ingredients, but

Entirely free from Sediment.

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR,

USE HAYES' BONALOND.

It is warranted to

Change Grey Hair to its Original Color and Restore it on Bald Heads.

Take the Remedy and Avoid the Disease!

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE HUMAN FAMILY.

Hayes' Cholera Cordial!

It cures Cholera.
It cures Diarrhea.
It cures Dysentery.
It cures Summer Complaints of Children.
It cures Cholera Morbus.
It cures Cramp in the Stomach.
It cures Painters' Colic.
It cures Colic and Internal Pains.
It corrects the Stomach and regulates the Bowels.

Every bottle warranted to check the disease, relieve the patient, and perform a radical cure, if used in due season and according to directions.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, by

J. R. HAYES, CHEMIST,

NO. 18 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold also by Rust Bros. & Bird, Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover St., Boston, Wholesale Agents, and by Medicine Dealers generally. Sold by all the Apothecaries in Lowell, and in Lawrence by

GEORGE F. TALBOT,

AND DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Enoch Bartlett (the democratic candidate), under whose administration the only organized effort, by two large parties, to incite riot and bloodshed in this city, took place. It is true that in April, 1847, a disturbance occurred at what was termed the "black house," an old dwelling located near where McFarland's ice houses are situated, by which the house was demolished. This row grew out of the report, industriously circulated by a woman, that on a given time upon a certain night, she saw a certain man knocked down, loaded upon a wheelbarrow, and rolled off into the river. The man thus dealt with chanced for a time to be missing, and great excitement followed, upon the supposition that the story was true. Three days after this the man returned safe and sound. Indignant that such a report should have grown out of nothing, a good natured crowd assembled and pretty nearly demolished the house. Several arrests were made, but the parties were discharged with very light fines. The riot of 1854 was of a far more formidable character. On the one side were arrayed the Irish, and on the other the know-nothing party. Like the trouble in 1847, that of 1854 was based wholly upon falsehood, and on a very meagre matter at that. It was reported that an Irishman had raised the American flag "*union down*," at his house on Oak street. The flag itself was one those cotton abortions used on public days to indicate the fervor of patriotism felt by car men and small beer venders as decorations for their horses. But it was a *flag*, and that flag was union down. That was enough for those who made it their business to spread the report to blind and reckless partisans. It was raised by an American simply to designate his nationality, but no one stopped to learn this fact. They wanted a demonstration, and a demonstration demanded no details. Without waiting to *know* if the story had any truth whatever —whether the flag was raised by an Irishman or an American —the town almost instantly became the scene of great excitement. The know-nothings paraded with band and banners in the evening, marching through the principal streets with shouts of defiance to all enemies. Men since prominent in office fol-

DAVIS' CELEBRATED

Catarrh Remedy.

Its Effects are Magical.

For Headache, Neuralgia, Pains in the Head, Colds in the Head, Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, Deafness, and Bronchitis, it is an unfailing Remedy.

Even in the severest cases—of many years standing—its use always affords astonishing relief—and rarely fails to effect a complete and permanent cure. This remedy is not so *powerful* as *effectual*.

Many Testimonials received, bear the tenor of the following:

GEN'L TICKET OFFICE, B. & M. RAILROAD,
Boston, March 23, 1867.

Mr. TAPLEY. Dear Sir: Having derived very perceptible relief from the use of a single bottle of "Davis' Celebrated Catarrh Remedy," I can recommend the same as the most successful remedy I have yet tried for catarrh and deafness.

J. S. EATON, General Ticket Agent.

SOUTH LAWRENCE, NOV. 7, 1867.

A. C. TAPLEY. Sir:—I have used Davis' Celebrated Catarrh Remedy and find it a most excellent medicine. It gives almost immediate relief, and for a cold or headache it is equally effectual.

A single trial by any one afflicted with catarrh or headache, will prove it to be all that it is represented. Yours, &c.,

J. K. COLE, Principal South Grammar School.

PREPARED BY

A. C. TAPLEY,

No. 17 Andover St., ***LAWRENCE, MASS.***

Sole Proprietor for the New England States, except Connecticut.

Single bottles carefully packed, and sent on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Address as above.

For sale by H. M. Whitney, 151 Essex Street, Horatio Smith, 190 Essex Street, W. C. Brigham, 130 Essex Street, Charles Clarke, 91 Essex Street, Geo. F. Talbot, corner of Essex and Mill Streets, Aaron Ordway, No. 50 Essex Street, Noyes & Co., Linn's Block, Essex Street.

In the city of Lowell by Carleton & Hovey, No. 164 Merrimack Street, C. R. Kimball, corner of Central and Merrimack Streets, W. H. Duncan, near Middlesex Depot, and by all wholesale and retail dealers in Drugs and Medicines throughout Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., No. 38 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass., General Agents.

lowed the procession, filling their pockets with stones as they passed along, to be used in case of attack. Unfortunately, at that time there was an Irish blatteroon residing temporarily here, who had been exceedingly impudent in his talks upon the street. He and his friends were as defiant as the opposite party. When the procession reached Common, just east of Jackson street, it came to the house where this noisy Irishman resided. And here commenced a very serious row. The mayor and police were upon the ground, and used their utmost efforts to preserve the peace. But cowardly men, with their pockets full of stones, could throw them in the darkness without being detected, and did throw them. The house was badly damaged, and the city ultimately paid the bill. No one was either killed or very seriously injured, though the leaders on both sides deserved to be. But this was not the end of the riot. Mayor Bartlett was in feeble health at the time of its occurrence. Exposure and over exertion aggravated his disease, and he shortly after left the city to return no more. He died at his former home, in New Hampshire, in June, 1855.

Mr. Bartlett was succeeded in office by Albert Warren, who filled the position until 1857, when he was succeeded by J. R. Rollins, who, after two years' service, declined a renomination, and was succeeded by Henry K. Oliver. Thus five years passed away with the city government in the hands of the know-nothings, and parties growing out of that organization. In 1859, Daniel Saunders, Jr., the democratic candidate, was elected. But parties again changed, and in 1861, James K. Barker filled the position. He was followed, in 1862 and 1863, by William H. P. Wright. In 1864, Alfred J. French filled the office. In 1865, Nathaniel G. White was the citizens', and Pardon Armington the republican candidate. Long before the day of election the public sentiment was rife for a change. The republicans were divided and at a loss for a candidate—their opponents united and unanimous for Nathaniel G. White. But Mr. W. had several times before reluctantly permitted his name to be used, and on this occasion positively

THE INTRODUCTION OF

Perry Davis' Pain Killer!

TO THE SUFFERING HUMANITY OF THIS AGE,

has Relieved more Pain, and caused more Real Joy than any other one thing that can be named!

It is a "Balm for every Wound."

Our first Physicians use it, and recommend its use; the Apothecary finds it first among the Medicines called for, and the Wholesale Druggist considers it a leading article of his trade. All the Dealers in Medicine speak alike in its favor; and its reputation as a Medicine of Great Merit and Virtue is fully and permanently established, and it is

The Great Family Medicine of the Age!

EVERY VOLUNTEER SHOULD HAVE A BOTTLE, IN CASE OF SUDDEN ATTACKS IN DISEASE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY IT CURES

Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

TAKEN EXTERNALLY IT CURES

Felons, Boils and Old Sores, severe Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breast, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

PAIN KILLER

Taken internally should be administered with milk and water, and sweetened with sugar, if desired, or made into a syrup with Molasses. For a COUGH and BRONCHITIS, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else. For a SORE THROAT, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and cure positive.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

74 HIGH STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
378 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, C. E.
17 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, ENG.

declined to run without some sort of demonstrative assurance that such a step was desirable on the part of a considerable number of influential citizens. To assure him of this, some of his friends volunteered to procure the signatures of several hundred persons who would prefer Mr. White to any other man. But, unfortunately for them, this matter took a different direction from the one intended. The bulk of the wealth of the city was decidedly in his favor, and the names thus enlisted indicated that a clear majority of the voters had a decided preference for him. But *the appearance* of the movement indicated, in the minds of many, an array of the rich for the coercion of the poor at the ballot box; and so obnoxious to the sober senses of the people is every movement looking in that direction, that many of Mr. White's sincere friends, including some who had signed these papers, went to the polls and voted for his opponent. The republicans, taking advantage of this mistake, dropped all other names and selected Mr. Pardon Armington, a mechanic, as a "poor man's" candidate, and elected him by a small majority. Under his administration some good and some bad things were done. No administration of the city government has ever been marked by more decided advances. Both branches of the council were with him as a unity, and the question with all was not so much how are the people to pay for this or that improvement, as it was as to the position of structures and the most elaborate style of architecture. The concrete walk along Essex street was one of the best investments ever made by the city. The new police court building, the high school building, and the heavy expenditures upon that incongruous and dangerous pile of brick and mortar, the Oliver school house, rendered necessary by the change of the high school from its old to a new location, leave a debt upon the shoulders of the people which will cause them long to remember the administrative ability of the government of 1866. Mr. Armington declined to run for a second year, and Mr. Nathaniel P. H. Melvin, the democratic candidate, was elected to succeed him.

The people of Lawrence united with those of Andover and

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM,

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES THAT LEAD TO IT,

—SUCH AS—

Coughs, Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

This Balsam is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the positive cure of such diseases have been fully tested. The formula from which it is prepared is referred to by the leading medical journals as being equal to any prescription that can be made up, for such diseases, by the medical faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have become acquainted with its great success.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

We copy the following interesting letter from Dr. Harris to the Middlebury, Vt., Register:

MR. EDITOR: It is only to subserve the interests of humanity that I request a short space in your valuable paper to inform the public what Allen's Lung Balsam is sure to do. Two years ago I was attacked with a severe cold; it settled in my throat which so affected the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for nearly six weeks. I got through the winter, coughing nights almost incessantly, with cold night-sweats, with increased irritation which extended into the bronchial tubes and which kept me coughing all summer. I was at Shoreham on a professional visit the past October when the "good Samaritan" came along, introducing Allen's Lung Balsam into New England. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions, and found immediate relief. I have now taken two bottles, which has entirely cured me. For the last two years, or during the time of my affliction, I was in a state of constipation, which the Balsam has most effectually regulated. No family should be without this valuable medicine. I see by the Western papers that the physicians of Cincinnati, where the medicine is manufactured, are introducing it into their practice, and I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and the Lungs.

NATH. HARRIS, M. D., Dentist.

Dr. Harris has for over twenty years been a respected resident of Middlebury, Vt.

HARRIETTSVILLE, O., OCT. 15, 1866.

SIRS—I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam, and would earnestly recommend it to all who may be afflicted with coughs, colds, or any disease tending to consumption. In the winter of 1863, after severe exposure in the army of Western Virginia, I was seized with a terrible cough, which continued for some four months. I used several of the medicines so highly recommended through the country, but all to no avail. I then consulted my physician, and obtained no relief, but grew worse. I despaired of recovery, and arranged my business, feeling that my case was beyond the reach of medical aid, and that I must die. With other medicines, I received a box of Allen's Lung Balsam, and by a friend was induced to try it in my own case. I used only two-thirds of a bottle, when I was entirely cured and have not had a cough since. I have no hesitation in stating that it is owing to the use of your excellent Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying health.

I remain respectfully and gratefully yours,

CHAS. LLOYD, Druggist.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Methuen in the choice of representatives until the year 1850. Since that time they have been represented by Morris Knowles, George D. Lund, Thomas Wright, Charles S. Newell, Josiah Osgood, E. B. Currier, Enoch Bartlett, David Wentworth, Enoch Pratt, Amasa Bryant, T. A. Parsons, John A. Goodwin, T. V. Coburn. Benjamin Harding, John Gale, J. R. Johnson, T. W. Floyd, W. Flanders, W. Hardy, N. W. Harmon, J. C. Hoadley, A. J. French, H. D. Clement, John J. Doland, Lemuel A. Bishop, Henry Barton, E. J. Sherman, William H. P. Wright, H. M. McIntire, Albert Blood, and John K. Tarbox. In the constitutional convention, Charles S. Storrow, Henry K. Oliver, and Thomas A. Parsons represented the people of Lawrence.

The schools of Lawrence are the just pride of the people. They are divided into primary, middle, grammar, and high schools. The high school building now being made ready for dedication is one of the most beautiful structures in the state. It is located on the north side of the common, near the Oliver school house. There are two grammar schools, one on the south and one on the north side of the river. The primary and middle schools are located in such parts of the city as best accommodate the greatest number of pupils. The primary schools contain pupils of five years of age and upwards, in which they are taught in the simplest elements, occupying a course of two years or more. When duly prepared, these primary scholars are transferred to the middle schools, where they remain usually about three years, and are then transferred to the grammar schools. The course of study in the grammar schools occupies about five years. The scholars are here taught reading, grammar, composition, arithmetic, bookkeeping, geography, history, &c. The high school course occupies three years, and "includes a thorough and practical classical and scientific education for both sexes, with full preparation for those who desire a collegiate course. The institution has a deservedly high reputation. These four grades of schools are subjected to vigorous classification and supervision in order that they may form a harmonious whole. In

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DRS. A. & G. W. LAWRENCE,

(Graduates of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.)

DENTISTS,

No. 9 John Street, **LOWELL, MASS.**

We were the first in the city to use NITROUS OXYD in Extracting Teeth,—have the best apparatus for generating the gas—are quite familiar with its constituents, properties and use, and have therefore, the fullest confidence in its safety and effectiveness in securing

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM PAIN

in such operations as we are called upon to perform. Ether or Chloroform administered, if preferred.

Teeth of the very best manufacture

supplied at short notice—mounted on Gold, Platinum with continuous gums, Silver, Rubber, &c. Also,

TEETH PROPERLY FILLED,

and all operations necessary for their health, beauty and preservation attended to.

DR. G. W. L. WAS AWARDED THE

SILVER MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

at the late Fair of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association in this city, for

"The BEST Specimens of Dentistry,"

consisting of Plate Work and Filling.

DR. A. L. was awarded a Diploma by the same Association in 1857, for

"SUPERIOR DENTAL FILLING."

Our fees are not exorbitant, and we endeavor to operate with a full understanding that our patients are, in common with the rest of the world, possessed of feelings, and with hearts to appreciate honest endeavors to serve them.

For further particulars call at the office. Remember the names and locality,

NO. 9 JOHN STREET.

A. LAWRENCE, M.D., D.D.S. G. W. LAWRENCE, D.D.S.

them any child residing in the city may receive a full and entirely free education; if parents are unable to furnish the necessary books the expense is borne by the city under the direction of the superintendent." The school houses are of the best possible construction, an ornament to the city and reflecting generally much credit upon the wisdom and discernment of the school committee. The most palpable error was in the determination to build but one grammar school house upon the north side of the river. The territory of the city is something like three miles long, from east to west, consequently children living upon the borders of the town are subjected to great hardships in attending this school. Two school houses, costing each less than one-third the sum expended upon this stupendous pile, would have been far more safe and convenient of access. The most prudent underwriters in the country refuse, most absolutely, to insure steam mills against damage by fire, for the reason that, sooner or later, they are certain to be destroyed by that element. We do not predicate a like result to this edifice, but there is danger of it; and should such an event occur during school hours, the loss to life and limb is frightful to contemplate. Humanity to the young demands a change in this respect, as a means of convenience as well as a measure of safety. There is one other reform in the school system of Lawrence which deserves consideration. The law demands that children under a certain age, who are employed in the mills, shall annually attend school for a specified time. Of course their old school companions who have kept on at school while these mill boys and girls have been at work, are far advanced in their studies, while the mill hands have fallen back even from the low position to which they had attained when they left school to go to work. They go back to their old positions among a strange set, younger than themselves. They do not feel happy, but become restless and uneasy—the school becomes irksome to them, and they stay away on shallow pretexts or play truant, and are not long in obtaining bad characters. By another system they might maintain good reputations and make good improvement. The system we

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For Woolen Mills, Hat Manufacturers, &c.

Hard Soap, Candles, Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, &c.

Our House having been established upwards of twenty years, with facilities to command the best Stock in the market, and a Manufactory perfect in every detail, under our constant supervision, purchasers can rely on finding the quality of all our goods as represented.

Factory, Corner of Lawrence and Maple Streets.

EDMUND DAVIS & SON,

IRON FOUNDERS,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

ALL KINDS OF

IRON CASTINGS

Furnished to order and with despatch.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

would inaugurate for this class would be the establishment of a school, centrally located, to be devoted specially to them and no one else.

The streets of Lawrence are gradually becoming very tolerable thoroughfares. Their great extent, the loose materials of which they were originally constructed, together with the usually imperfect grade at which they were left by the Essex Company, have conspired to make the cost of repairs very excessive. But they are now pretty fully developed in their proportions, and under the careful supervision of an efficient commissioner, we hear little complaint of imperfections. The recent introduction of the admirable concrete walk, as hard as granite and as smooth as a floor, so extensively laid down within a few years, adds vastly to the comfort of pedestrians and greatly diminishes complaints respecting the streets. Recently the same material has been adopted in street crossings, first with edge stones, but more recently, and with visible improvement, without. The result astonishes the unbelievers in its utility for such a purpose, and gratifies those who could see no reason why the best possible system of building roads (McAdams'), should be liable to fail when applied in connection with a substance that can but operate to cement it into a solid mass. An ordinary crossing costs the city from one to two hundred dollars. A concrete crossing can scarcely exceed half this cost. It is now being urged upon the city authorities to lay in the concrete from the south side of Essex to the north side of Common street, along the entire width of Lawrence street, for the purpose of testing its utility as a pavement. The result cannot be doubtful in the minds of intelligent men. A more imperfect material operates admirably in Europe, and this cannot fail so to operate here. The wisdom of Solomon, it is now admitted, was not displayed by our city government in the purchase of stone crushers, adapted only to places having no gravel, but plenty of ledges to be operated. Here we have almost exhaustless quantities of gravel and few ledges. The cost of every load of crushed stone put upon our streets has been computed at not less than three dollars,

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BY C. C. DEARBORN.

Transient and Permanent Boarders accommodated on the most reasonable terms. Good Stable accommodations for Horses and Carriages.

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independent of the cost of machines, which are almost as liable to break as the stones which pass through them. The crusher was intended to inaugurate the McAdams system of road building in this city, but it failed most utterly in not assorting the stones into proper sizes, according to the McAdams system. But in the presence of the *boulder road*, built at enormous expense from the Turnpike to Hampshire street, several years ago—a road which was but a burlesque upon every principle of McAdamizing—in the presence of *such* a road, that made from the stone passed through the crusher was highly commendable. The streets of the city have never been properly controlled by the commissioner. The commissioner himself is under the control of a committee who either do not know how to build a good road or do not care to trouble themselves with the details of the business, and consequently the commissioner is often censured for the sins of omission and commission of this committee. With the mayor to constantly advise him in doubtful cases, the present commissioner would do more for the city than could be done with the aid of the whole city government at his heels. It is most plainly a case where there are too many cooks employed at a single skillet of broth. The streets of Lawrence are fifty feet wide, with the exception of Essex, which is eighty—Turnpike, which is sixty-six—Canal, Jackson, Appleton, Common, and Haverhill from the Turnpike to Spring street, which are sixty feet, and Mechanic street, which is only forty feet. The highest elevation between the Turnpike and Spicket river is at the corner of Cross and Franklin streets, which is seventy-five feet above the Essex Company's base line. At the corner of Essex and Lawrence streets it is only thirty-eight feet above that line, and but four feet higher than the crest of the dam.

The bridges across the Shawsheen and the Spicket, coming within the limits of the city, are kept in repair by the city. They are some eight or ten in number. Those across the canal are the property of the corporations, by whom they are built and kept in order. The two bridges across the Merrimac, known as the Andover and Lawrence bridges, are the property

MR. RENNE, of Pittsfield, Mass.,

In experimenting with cases of Rheumatism, has discovered that a certain combination of Oils, with the juices of Plants, forms a medical compound, the use of which

CURES ALL PAIN AND INFLAMMATION!

as water quenches fire!

He has now in his possession a large number of certificates from people "*right at home*," in Pittsfield, and other towns showing the great value of his

Pain-Killing Magic Oil

and the more they use it, and become acquainted with its virtues "the better they like it." They all say

"It Works like a Charm."

READER!—Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Headache!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Toothache!!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Neuralgia!!!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Cholera Morbus!!!!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Rheumatism!!!!!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Lameness!!!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Skin Diseases!!

MARK THIS!—This Magic Oil does not "set broken bones," or replace simple or compound fractures produced by external violence; but after your skillful surgeon has reduced the dislocation, or replaced the broken bones, its use helps the healing and renewing process, gives the absorbents activity, subdues inflammation and furthers a cure wonderfully!

Some folks seem to be proud of telling how "lame their shoulders are"—of "my crick in the back"—or "I have got the Sciatica"—and delight in bragging that "nothing can cure me!"—but when we get such "awful folks" to use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, faithfully, we not only cure their lameness, and charm away their pains, but we actually take all that kind of "brag out of them!" and they frankly own up, and say, "It works like a charm!"

Why then let "pains and aches" your temper spoil,
Your beauty lose for want Renne's Magic Oil?
Why swallow "humbugs" as young birds do food,
When something's offered, "that is just as good?"

Call on your druggist or merchant, where you trade, for Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, and if he has not got it in store, he will send for it at yonr request, and sell it to you at the manufacturer's lowest price at retail. It is put up in three sizes, known as "Trial Size Bottles" and "Large Family Size Bottles."

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists, and by Retail Dealers in Medicine throughout the country. Sold Wholesale and Retail, at the manufacturer's lowest prices, by

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of two distinct corporations. Andover bridge was incorporated in March, 1793, and the bridge was completed in the November following, at a cost of about $15,000. As originally constructed it was 40 feet wide and 600 feet long, resting on abutments and piers of wood. The opening of the bridge to public travel was a great event in the estimation of the immediate community. A grand demonstration was made on the occasion. Captain Stephen Barker's company of cavalry was called out in "all the pomp and circumstance of war," and stationed as a guard at either end of the bridge to prevent people from crossing. A boy, named Flint, attempted to run past the guard and was struck with a sword, or other warlike implement, and killed, or so badly wounded that he died shortly after. This structure, located first below the present bridge, stood about seven years. Abbott's History of Andover informs us that "in 1801 a solid arch of boards was made across the main channel of the river, 110 feet long, which fell immediately." The present bridge, or that upon which the present bridge is based with stone abutments and piers, was built in 1806 and 1807. It has, of course, been several times rebuilt since that time. In connection with this bridge, we remember of having read in the *Methuen Gazette*, some thirty or more years ago, a notice signed by Mr. Zadoc Bodwell, the father of Mr. Asa M. Bodwell, who now lives on the farm then owned by his father, announcing that he had just completed the thorough repair of this bridge—that it was done with a plentiful supply of "New England oats," and that during the entire labor not an accident of any kind had occurred. At that time there was as much "beating of the air" upon the subject of temperance as there is at the present day, and if we remember right, the law forbade the sale of "New England oats," and other fancy drinks, in less quantities than fifteen gallons, except by certain persons or in particular cases. From that day to this the same abortive attempts to control the human taste by legislative enactments have been persistently forced upon the community without effecting the desired object. Honest but simple minded men still insist that the

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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair

Faded or Gray Hair is soon Restored to its Original Color and the Gloss and Freshness of Youth.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair when the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from these deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a

RICH GLOSSY LUSTRE

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PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

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and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

power to stop the use of these liquors rests with the majority, while they would indignantly deny the right of the majority to enact a law making it the imperative duty of every man to drink a gill or pint of liquor per day. And yet it would be difficult to determine which proposition was the most absurd and useless, or which really possessed the most solid claim upon the public respect or observance. The Lawrence bridge was chartered in 1854, and opened to public travel on the 8th of November, 1855, the proprietors celebrating the event by a dinner at the Franklin House. Both the Andover and Lawrence bridges are kept in the most thorough repair, and probably pay good dividends to the stockholders. A movement is now on foot to make them both free by purchase. The proposition, as we understand it, is, that the county commissioners shall apportion to the towns most interested the amount which each shall pay towards this object. If their decision is approved by the people of these towns, then the bridges are to become forever free. The object is a desirable one, and we presume that no one, here or elsewhere, will interpose the slightest objection to an equitable arrangement to this end.

During the hard times of 1857, an invention of incalculable importance to the moral and physical world was brought out in this city by two of the employes of the "late lamented" Lawrence Machine Shop. We allude to the *steam fire engine*. The inventors were Mr. Thomas Scott, now superintendent of the McKay Sewing Machine Works, in this city, and Mr. N. S. Bean, now at the Amoskeag Machine Shop, in Manchester, N. H., where these steamers are constructed. It is due here that we should say, respecting the steam fire engine, that the invention of Messrs. Scott & Bean was by no means the only one brought out at that precise period. The stagnation in business had cast many excellent mechanics, all over the country, out of employment, and, singularly enough, we find evidences of their skill in the production of steam fire engines in several places at the same time. So nearly were those machines alike that, when viewed separately, it was hard to determine which merited the public patronage; and it was only

N. H. BANFIELD'S
LIVERY, HACK, AND
BOARDING STABLE,



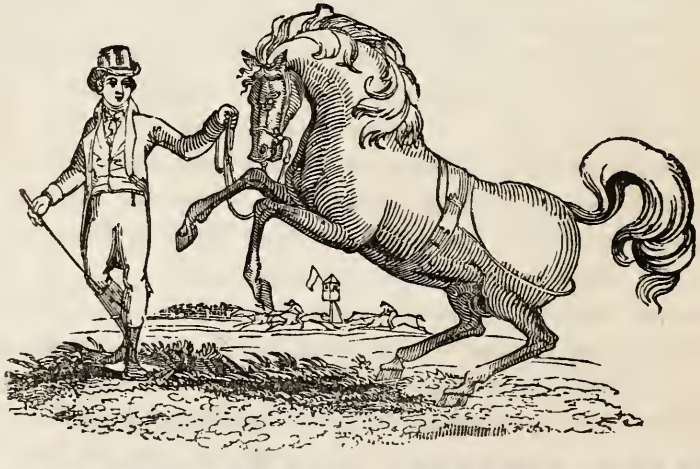
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when they were brought together in a test of capacity at drafting and discharging water that the palm was awarded to the Lawrence machine. The first one built here was called the Lawrence, and this was purchased by the city of Boston, after the severest tests which could be conceived by critical engineers, had been put upon it. At the time this machine came out, men of reflection and discernment looked upon the organization of the firemen in the large cities as one to be feared, and yet one that must not only be endured, but petted and supported with as much care as any in the country. It was an indispensable evil, which was growing daily worse and worse. The advent of the steamer was therefore looked upon by all good citizens as a blessing to property owners and underwriters and a powerful advocate in the cause of morality and order. But its construction was one thing, its introduction into use another. While the firemen may have admired it as a novelty, they were slow to confess that it could do as much as the "Niagaras" and "Cataracts" and "Torrents" *with* which they ran and *for* which they howled and yelled so vociferously. Trial after trial took place, the steamer pumping into the hand engines and the hand engines discharging the water. These trials were usually stipulated to continue fifteen minutes, thus indicating that the engineers were satisfied that the hand machines stood no chance in a longer contest. If by herculean efforts the firemen succeeded in discharging the water without being "washed," even though working through open buts, no engineer ever suggested to "Mose" either the impropriety or folly of howling at his victory over tireless steam and impassive iron. Even after the great trial on Boston Common, where the little "Lawrence" competed with four other machines of heavier construction and far more elaborate finish, and achieved a signal triumph, the city authorities of Boston feared to purchase her. They had previously purchased the "Miles Greenwood," a cumbersome machine of more than doubtful utility, and had expended vast sums to put her in working order, without success, and they were fearful that they might be bitten again if

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they purchased the Lawrence, and it was only after Mr. Scott offered to sell her at a given price, and man and run her for a year, making all needed repairs at his own expense, that they concluded to close the bargain. Soon the Amoskeag Company purchased the invention and entered upon the manufacture of fire engines after the pattern of the Lawrence. Thus dawned the age of steam, and the bright beams of unobstructed sunlight were not long in dispelling all the illusions and prejudices respecting steam fire engines. One by one the old machines were sold to poor country villages, at a discount from ordinary second hand wares of that kind, and in their place came the tireless laborer, whose power can exhaust one element in subduing another. The past fifty years have brought out many important and useful inventions, but among them all it would be difficult to name one whose silent influences are more worthy of world-wide thanksgiving than this one of the steam fire engine.

The fire department of Lawrence is undoubtedly one of the most complete to be found in any city of the country. Early in the commencement of their enterprises here, the Essex Company purchased, at their own expense, a fire engine, which was called the "Essex." This was manned by workmen in the employ of the company. Mr. Henry Goodell, under whose supervision the boarding houses on the turnpike were built, being foreman. The first fire to which this machine was called was on "the Plains," whither the Essex went bounding along through the sand as rapidly as possible. She was "just in season to be too late," the fire having been extinguished before her arrival. Most, if not all the firemen, were new hands at managing engines, and Captain Goodell was not an exception. He carried his speaking trumpet, and evidently supposing that it was a part of his duty to give his orders to his men through that lungless instrument, made a most ludicrous display of his ability in that direction, to the infinite amusement of those who had aided in working engines in other places, and others who had seen and "knew the ropes." The Essex was soon followed by other engines of larger capacity,

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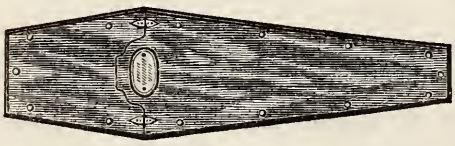
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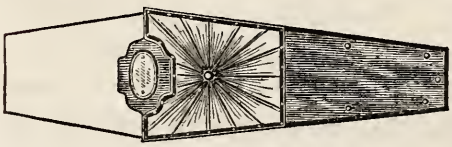
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Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds Plates, and Coffin Trimmings,

(both gold and silver plated,) to be found in this city or vicinity, and sells at very low prices. Also two good Hearses and Carriages furnished if desired. Attends to any duty connected with his business day or night if necessary. Coffins delivered within five miles free of expense. Shop and Residence,

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CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, &c,

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and by hose and hook and ladder companies, until, at the introduction of the steam fire engines, the fire department of the city numbered some three hundred men. The steam fire engine being a creation of the mechanical skill of the city, and having been tried here time and again, experimentally, alone and in connection with the hand engines, before a sale was effected of the first machine in Boston, not only those connected with the fire department, but the citizens generally, had become familiar with the power and endurance of this machine, and every right thinking man had early learned justly to appreciate its efficiency. Hence it was not long after the commencement of their manufacture at Manchester before one was ordered for this city. This was followed by another, and pretty soon all the hand engines were displaced, and the city now has four steamers of the best construction of their class. The money invested in land, buildings, engines, reservoirs, etc., connected with the fire department of Lawrence at the close of the municipal year 1866, was $71,873. The fire apparatus comprises 4 engines, with over 6000 feet of hose attached to their accompanying hose carriages—1 hose carriage under the charge of a distinct company, with 3700 feet of hose —1 hook and ladder carriage—56 hydrants, covering, with the aid of the vast length of leading hose, almost the entire compact part of the city—13 reservoirs, located at the most accessible points of the city for efficiency, in sections not accessible to the hydrants. Besides these public conveniences for subduing fires, there are connected with all the mills a still more efficient apparatus—more efficient because more accessible and readily brought into action in case of need. That the public may know something of the vast outlay in this line, we will take for example the Pacific Mills. Here we find 7540 feet of hose, 33 double and 110 single hydrants, distributed in the various parts of the works, both inside and outside the walls of the mills, 88 barrels and over 1600 pails constantly full of water, in different parts of the mill, for instant use in case of fire—2 hose carriages, capable of carrying 700 feet of hose each—one ladder carriage, with 320 feet of ladders—

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9316 feet of pipe, from 2 to 8 inch, and 17,974 feet of pipe from 1 1-4 to 2 inch, the smaller being "sprinkler pipe," together with steam and other pumps capable of discharging 2817 gallons of water per minute. In all the large fires near the mills the mill apparatus has thus far been found an essential aid to the fire department of the city. Since the city was organized there have been a considerable number of very heavy fires, by which a large amount of property has been destroyed, and it was our hope to be able to get at not only the number of fires and the amount of property destroyed, but the amount of insurance, from the commencement to the present time, from the records of the fire department; but these accounts, in the early days of the city, were so loosely kept, if indeed they were kept at all, that no reliable approximation can be made to this end. It is but recently that anything approaching to order or system has been observed in this department. Previous to the year 1854, we can find no record whatever. From 1854 to 1858, we find a record of the number of alarms and an estimate of the loss. From 1857 to 1863, we find only the number of alarms; but from 1863 to the present time, there has been more method observed in this important particular. From 1854 to 1863, there were 168 alarms. From 1854 to 1858, about $40,000 worth of property was destroyed. From 1863 to 1867, there were 66 alarms, a loss of $461,309 worth of property, and an insurance of $322,279. We are under obligations to Mr. Benjamin Booth, chief engineer, not only for the main and most reliable items in this line, but as a citizen, for the more careful preservation of facts connected with his department of the administration of the city government, which may some day be of very great interest to the community. One of the most disastrous fires that has ever occurred in the city broke out on the 15th of August, 1859, in what was then known as the "United States Hotel," which was located where the store of Mr. Sharpe now stands, on Essex, between Appleton and Jackson streets. That structure soon went down, killing in its fall two very worthy and promising young men. From this the fire spread east, de-

COOPER'S



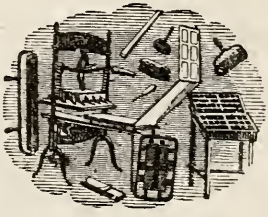
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LAWRENCE.

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stroying one or two stores, and west to Appleton street, destroying what was then known as "Church Block," embracing the Second Congregational church, with the stores under the same, and thence, traversing north, it carried down the court house. The Unitarian church was set on fire by the sparks and cinders, and was very badly damaged. The day was oppressively hot and the firemen suffered intensely.—Twice, since they were first erected, the repair shops of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, on the south side of the river, have gone down by fire, involving the company in heavy loss. Both of these fires are attributed to spontaneous combustion. The first occurred in the evening, the last on Sunday, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The buildings in the "Essex Company's lumber yard" have been burned out several times, involving heavy loss in the aggregate, but so divided among individuals and carefully covered by insurance, as not to have seriously affected the business of the city. The burning of the steam mill of Wilson & Allen was probably the cause of more consternation than any fire that has occurred in the city, except that of Church Block, and the appalling fire among the ruins of Pemberton Mills, detailed more fully in its appropriate place. The weather at the time was very dry, and everything combustible was like tinder. The wind was about north-east, and blowing fresh. The mill, formerly the meeting house, which stood on the hill near the farm of Mr. Fairfield White, in Methuen, was a large building, two stories high, and filled, from base to attic, with combustible materials. The brisk wind carried the burning coals high into the air, and scattered them all along in the track and upon the roofs of buildings, to Tower Hill. The hills on either side of Lowell street, as far west as the lot where Mr. George W. Horn is now erecting his dwelling house, were soon all ablaze, and there was scarcely a roof between this point and the fire that did not need constant watching and wetting to prevent increased destruction. Fortunately ladders and water were plenty, and every building west of the railway was saved. Several wooden workshops between the mill and the railway

HARDY'S



Boston and Lawrence

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LAWRENCE, MASS.

FRANK E. WHEELER. J. E. CHURCHILL.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

OPPOSITE PASSENGER DEPOT.

T. W. HUSE, Proprietor.

went down, and the large carriage manufactory of Gen. Gale was saved only by the most untiring exertions.

The calamities of Lawrence, independent of those which befall all the world in the form of financial revulsions and the ravages of fire, though not numerous, have been perhaps more appalling than any by which the nerves of an American community have ever been shocked. The first of these, worthy of special note, was the accident at the dam on the 12th of October, 1847. At the time this accident occurred, about 300 feet of the dam on the south side, and 100 feet on the north side of the river, had been finished, the water meanwhile running over the part unfinished. It now became necessary to shut out the water from the unfinished part by means of a coffer dam, in order that the unfinished portion could be carried up to a level with the two wings. The unfinished space was about 500 feet long. The timbers of the coffer dam were all in position, and braced, as was supposed, securely, and workmen were engaged in putting down flash boards, by which the water was to be raised to a sufficient hight to flow over the finished portion, leaving its old bed dry. Mr. L. M. Wright had charge of the wood work on the dam, under the immediate supervision of Captain Bigelow, the chief engineer. Both were present at the time, aiding in all confidence as to the strength of their structure in putting down plank after plank, until the accumulating waters had nearly reached the elevation desired, when, in an instant, that portion of the structure upon which they were engaged rose upon the surface of the water, and fifteen men were swept, amid the broken timbers, by the rush of the fearful flood, upon the rocks some twenty-five feet below. At the time of this accident every nerve was exerted to its utmost to raise the water to the proper level to supply power to the Bay State mills, then nearly completed, and ready in some parts for the machinery. Every person in town was looking forward to this desirable consummation with high hopes of future business. The accident was therefore felt as a personal as much as a public calamity. The fact that it had occurred flew over the town as by an electric

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SECURITY,	New York.	(Assets)	$1,430,000
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SUFFOLK,	Boston,	"	247.000
COMMERCE,	Albany, N. Y.,	"	581,000
NORWICH,	Norwich, Ct.,	"	406,000
NORTH AMERICA,	New York,	"	727,000
NORTH AMERICA,	Hartford, Ct.,	"	382,000
NARRAGANSETT,	Providence, R. I.,	"	596,000
QUINCY MUTVAL,	cash assets,	"	200,000
CONN. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,	accumulated capital,		12,000,000

50 per cent. dividends paid annually

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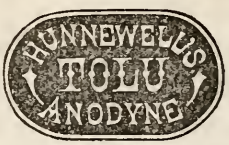
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spark, and all classes rushed anxiously to the scene, with an interest as eager as though friends and fortunes were involved in it. When the coffer dam gave way, Captain Bigelow, Mr. Wright, and several others, were in a scow, in which they made the frightful plunge. The scow swayed round in the current and passed over end foremost. Just as she was making the plunge, two men leaped out and saved themselves upon that portion of the coffer dam which remained firm. Another man leaped from the stern of the boat directly into the falling current and came out safe. The end of the scow plunged with terrible force upon the bed rock, sending its freight of men and tools with great velocity into the river. Two men were killed, two were very seriously and three slightly injured. Captain Bigelow came very near losing his life. He was so badly injured as to be unable to assist himself, and was only saved by the utmost exertions of Mr. Wright. In half an hour after the first break, and at a point where some thirty men were engaged when the first break occurred, another section of the coffer dam gave way. Had this section given way at the same time of the other, the loss of life would undoubtedly have been fearful, as the men were at work upon the frame work below the crest of the coffer dam. This circumstance was regarded as a special providence by many people. But there was a still more marked interposition of providence in the minds of many in the result of this accident. At the time it occurred a long continued rain, extending over a wide expanse of country, had just ceased, and the river was then about three feet above its ordinary pitch, and rising rapidly. By the next morning the freshet was very heavy, and swept with most majestic power through the gap it had made for itself the day before. Persons competent to form a correct judgment in such matters estimated that the finished portion of the dam, over which it was designed to throw this torrent, would have been wholly inadequate to discharge it, and that the wing walls of the dam would have been buried to the depth of about three feet in the surging flood, and all the lower portion of the town been swept out in the dead of night. Frightful as the acci-

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Standard Medical Preparations.







HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

By advertising it is expected to gain a notoriety, than which, no form is better, but it is on *True Character alone* that sales must rely. It is presumed that the contrast of this splendid preparation, its simplicity, and the freedom with which it may be used whenever there is the least tickling or irritation in the throat, in contrast with old forms, in which components are such, that doses are restrained to two or three times a day, is perfectly apparent, and is as truly *the* theory, as HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY is valuable, which *Ten Years* have most clearly proved. WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, and all complaints, which, if neglected, end in *Consumption*, are its work to cure or relieve, to which the most undoubted testimonials, which may be seen at my office, fully coroborate. LARGE BOTTLES, 50 CENTS; SMALL do., 25 CENTS.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE.

The importance of this truly reliable and valuable preparation is now fully acknowledged, receiving the most free approbation of Physicians, and in which the true name of *Anodyne* is perfectly apparent, that in advertising, its true character is only to be given, which I ask all who have not witnessed its great curative power, to accept with confidence.

It is the true remedy for *Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Tooth and Ear Ache, Headache, Painful Menstruation, Amenorrhea, Dismenorrhea, Delirium Tremens, Spinal Complaints, Loss of Sleep*, and as a mild and gentle opiate to all Nervous Affections.

In Asthma, it has been eminently successful. In Heart Complaints, a very potent remedy. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HUNNEWELL'S ELECTIC PILLS.

The greatest trait in the character of these acknowledged most valuable Pills and Family Physic, is that of a perfect freedom from *Griping and Bowel Irritation*. Could the thousands of cases of Piles and Bowel Weakness but speak their origin, it would be found in the enormous unnatural error of using Pills or any medicine that Gripes in action. Griping is semi-dysentery, and a moment's thought will show what a continued use must necessarily end in.

Therefore, without griping, I claim for the *Eclectic Pills* a natural remedy for Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Piles, Worms, Loss of or Impurities of the Blood, Rush of Blood to the Head, Loss of Appetite, and all derangements of Stomach or Bowels, and now fully conceded to them. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HUNNEWELL'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED? is the often asked question, to which the answer is emphatically, YES! YES!! if those to whom I can refer, and from those whose testimonials can be seen at my office, are evidence. Noticing what seemed to me a great error, in treating most cases without regard to origin, was the cause of my interest in the above named valuable preparation, and I am convinced that Consumption in most forms has found a conqueror.

By using the Consumptive Remedy by the directions. and with it the Universal Cough Remedy to check every tendency to cough, most decided cases are now living evidences of the fact that Consumption can be cured!

The most free correspondence, or interview solicited.

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The above standard and perfectly reliable Medical Preparations are for sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, PROP'R, PRACTICAL CHEMIST,

97 COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

dent was, and accompanied as it was by heavy pecuniary and personal losses, it sinks into utter insignificance in the presence of a contemplation of the result which would have followed the consummation of the labors of those who were swept dismayed and powerless before the rising and relentless flood. We are not aware that any reliable data is extant to verify the assumption that such a result would have followed. We only remember distinctly that the freshet was *one* of the severest that has occurred for the past twenty years. The ordinary flow of water at the overfall is from one to two feet. Six feet of water upon the crest of the dam is about an ordinary freshet. The heaviest freshet in the past twenty years was in April, 1852, when the highest pitch of water was just ten feet upon the crest of the dam. This freshet washed out the abutment of the bridge and carried away the toll house on the south side of the river, and the water reached, at intervals, the wood work on the railway bridge. The alarm in the city, in anticipation of an overflow of the wing walls, was very great, and so imminent was the danger in the estimation of the careful engineers of the Essex Company, that a train of cars and a large number of teams were run night and day, including, we think, the Sabbath, in conveying earth for an embankment to protect the town. Since that time, as a precautionary measure against the recurrence of this danger, Causeway street has been raised and connected by a dike with the wing walls of the dam, which have also been increased some three or four feet in hight. In 1863, the water reached nine feet, or within one foot of the great flood. Between 1849 and 1863, distinct from the cases named, the water was on two occasions up to a point over eight feet, five times up to seven feet and over, and eight times up to six feet and over. The overfall is about nine hundred feet in length. Taking, therefore, the freshet of 1847 at the lowest of these figures, and reducing the overfall to four hundred feet, it is evident that but for the accident upon the dam, the town would have suffered fearfully from the flood.

LOUIS WEIL & CO.,

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We keep constantly on hand the Largest Stock of Ready-Made Men's and Boys'

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING HOUSE.

We keep the best assortment of the latest styles in this city, and to satisfy yourself call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

LOUIS WEIL & CO.,

55 & 56 ESSEX ST., LAWRENCE, MASS.

LOUIS WEIL, FRANK E. DAY. LEON A. GINGRAS.

We turn from the contemplation of "what might have been" a calamity, to one of the most heart-rending events that has ever transpired upon this continent. On the 10th of January, 1860, at 13 minutes to 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Pemberton Mill, without a moment's warning, fell to the earth. The mill was five stories high, eighty-four feet wide, and two hundred and eighty feet long. The first story was devoted to weaving, the second to carding, the third to spinning, the fourth to carding, spinning and drawing in, and the fifth to dressing, warping, spooling, winding and reeling. The mill, and property pertaining to it, originally cost $800,000. It was started up in 1853, and continued in operation until 1857, when it became deeply involved, suspended work, and was sold at auction on the 8th day of February, 1859, to Messrs. George Howe, of Boston, and David Nevins, of Methuen, for $325,000, the purchase including not only all the mill property and machinery, but all the stock manufactured and in process at the time of sale. No mill in Lawrence was better protected from fire, nor was any mill in the city considered more substantial or secure in any respect. In the opinion of all it was the model mill of the city. It was insured, at the lowest rate at which such property is taken, for the sum of $415,000. At the time of the calamity, as near as can be ascertained, about seven hundred persons were employed in the building. Miraculous as it may seem, more than five-sixths of these were rescued from the ruins, very many of them more or less severely wounded. About one hundred lost their lives. It would be utterly useless to attempt an adequate description of the scene throughout the city consequent upon this accident. The fall was almost instantaneous. Immediately a wail went forth from all beholders, which, at a distance, was mistaken for a simultaneous cry of fire. The dust which rose upon the moist still atmosphere from the fallen walls, filling it like a cloud, favored this delusion. The direction, to those at a distance, indicated that a terrible fire had broken out at either the Washington or Pemberton. The rush to the spot was immense. Stepping into a

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TRY ONE BOTTLE, AND YOU WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

This new and excellent preparation is, and proves to be, the best and most beneficial article for the Hair ever invented. The only Shampoo in existence that will leave the Hair soft and smooth after using. Creates a pleasant sensation during the operation. Cleanses the head thoroughly without soap or water and leaves the hair soft and moist. Price, $1 per bottle. Try one bottle and you will never use any other.

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105 ESSEX STREET, AND 7 JACKSON STREET.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Switches, Curls, Wigs, Front Pieces, Bands of every length, and every article belonging to the Hair Trade.

French Extracts, Oils, Soaps, Cosmetics, Brushes and Combs constantly on hand.

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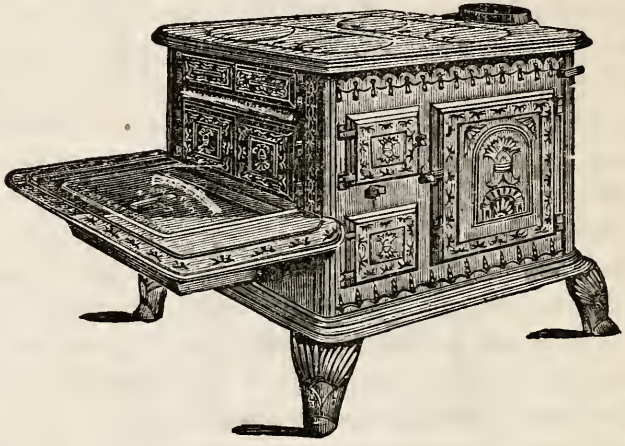
sleigh, we were driven rapidly to the scene, but even before reaching a point where the extent of the disaster could be realized, it became painfully evident that something even more terrible than a fire had occurred. The deep toned lamentations of the wounded and the friends of operatives who had reached the point before us, were truly terrible to hear; nor was there a diminution in those cries. They came upon the ear from all sides—from the mother, mourning for her child, the child for its parents, the wife for her husband, and from the multitude in behalf of crushed and suffering humanity. It was at an hour when the gray twilight was fast shading into darkness, and it soon became necessary to illuminate the scene by bonfires in the yard, between the fallen Pemberton and the Duck Mill. Those who were not injured, as they came forth from the ruins into the dim fire-light, were as pale as walking corpses, from the effects of fright; but the wounded and the dead, in many cases, presented most ghastly spectacles. The wounded were taken immediately to a temporary hospital at City Hall, where mattresses were placed to receive them. Few persons, except the physicians and nurses, were admitted to the hall, but a dense throng filled the street, the steps, the lower floor, and the stairway; a body of police guarding the door to prevent the crowd from entering the hall. The scene inside baffles all effort at description. The imagination is better fitted than the pen to picture the mental and physical suffering, the moaning and cries of wounded and dying, and the anguish of relations at the suffering or death of those they loved.

From the instant the mill fell, brave and resolute men set to work to relieve those who were confined among the machinery and rubbish. For six hours this work was unremitting. All were anxious to do what they could to this end, but a lack of organization of effort rendered these labors less effective than they should have been. But the community was panic stricken. The question seemed more what can *I* do than what is *best* to be done. It was a time when a calm and resolute leader, comprehending the magnitude of the calamity, and

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Agents for Stewart's Parlor Stoves and A. C. Barstow's Castings.

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anticipating the time when exhausted nature must relinquish these efforts, might have inspired the suffering with renewed hope, by a judicious selection, under competent leaders, of working parties, to be relieved once in two hours, and excluding all others from blocking the way to the most effective effort. But the time for reflection on this point was short. At 11 o'clock, the engines, which had come to the scene in anticipation that the fallen building might take fire, were called into action. The fearful event had occurred. A lantern had been broken and set the ruins on fire. Smoke was seen to issue from the south end of the building, and it increased, slowly at first, but yet surely, in spite of every effort of the firemen to check it. The position of the floors was such as to shed water like a roof, without reaching the fire. Fifteen or twenty streams, enough to deluge any building in the city, were poured upon it in a vain hope of checking the flames. But they marched right on in their work of desolation, steadily and surely. In about an hour the devouring element had made its way a little north of the center of the mill, from which point its progress was rapid. In a few minutes the entire mass was a sheet of flame. It was known that at the time the fire commenced many poor creatures were still confined among the broken lumber and machinery. There was for them no help, no hope. They must perish. Fourteen are known thus to have perished, and to their memory a granite monument has been erected at the cemetery. Further labor was alike useless and vain. Many who had worked up to this time without a token of fatigue, soon began to feel that enervating relaxation which follows long continued exertion. They turned from the scene so completely exhausted as to be scarcely able to reach their homes.

For days, and we may almost say for weeks, after the disaster, the city was thronged by visitors from abroad, anxiously looking at the scene of this almost unparalleled tragedy. For an equal length of time every paper containing a particle of news respecting this matter met a ready sale. A little slip was worth more than a *Boston Journal*, and sold with far



WM. P. BRAZER,

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HATS, CAPS,

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Buck Gloves and Mittens warranted not to rip nor stiffen when wet.

By the aid of a French Chronometer, Hats made shaped to the head.

47 Central St., Corner of Market St.,

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THE AMERICAN

Hair Restorative!

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD!



It Restores Grey or Faded Hair to its Natural Color in all cases.

Relieves the Scalp of all Dandruff and Unpleasant Irritations, and

Prevents the Hair from Falling Off!

It causes new Hair to Grow; it removes all Humors from the Scalp. and keeps the Scalp and Hair in a healthy condition, and is superior to any other ever offered to the American people as a Hair Dressing.

MANUFACTURED BY THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE CO.,

under the especial charge of Dr. LaDucer, our French Chemist.
Every bottle warranted. Sold everywhere. Direct all orders and letters to

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BUCK BROTHERS,
CHISEL MANUFACTURERS,

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Constantly on hand a complete assortment of the best Socket and Shank Firmer Chisels and Gouges, &c., to be found in the United States. All warranted. Ask your dealer for them. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

greater facility. It is a singular fact, however, in this connection, that not one of the newspaper publishers of this city sought to gratify the public by the issue of extras, detailing the events as they transpired. Everything in the form of information came from other places. The magnitude of the disaster seemed to have paralyzed all alike here at home, and for once the thought of "what can be made" was supplanted by that of "what can be done to relieve the suffering and the needy."

The benevolent all over New England, almost before an intimation had reached them that pecuniary assistance was needed, seemed fully to comprehend the necessities of the hour. The day after the calamity twenty gentlemen met at the office of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, in Boston, and put $2000 at the disposal of the New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures for the relief of the needy. One day later, another meeting despatched, by a special messenger, $5000 for the same purpose. The Philadelphia Corn Exchange immediately forwarded $500. On the 13th, Daniel Saunders, Jr., mayor of the city, wrote a touching letter in acknowledgment of these favors to the secretary of the New England Society, and on the 23d of January, the committee of relief, composed of Daniel Saunders, Jr., Charles S. Storrow, William C. Chapin, John C. Hoadley, and Henry K. Oliver, issued a circular to the public, in which they say "So generous have been the contributions in money and clothing from every quarter, we are most happy in believing that what has been already subscribed will be sufficient for the wants of those really needy and those to be provided for in continuance." Of the value of clothing no estimate was ever made. The money contributed in this short space of time amounted to $65,834.67. This money came from no less than eight states,—from Masons, Odd Fellows, churches, schools, mill operatives, engine companies, newspaper establishments and individuals; in sums ranging from $1 to $3000, embracing over two hundred distinct parcels. Of this sum, $42,004.72 was distributed to the needy between the 10th

MRS. MARY J. HILL,

PHYSICIAN,

157 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Thankful for past favors, she would solicit a continuance of the same, which she will endeavor to merit.

MRS. J. H. REYNOLDS'

(FORMERLY J. A. GOODRICH,)

New Millinery Rooms,

AT 155 ELM, CORNER OF SHORT STREET.

The subscriber would invite attention to her new stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. The goods are all new and warranted to be as good and sold at a lower price than at any other place in the city.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO."

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Blondes and Tissues in abundance. Also, a complete assortment of Embroideries, Edgings, Insertings, Hdkfs, Nets, Braids, Trimmings, Gloves, Hose, Tacked and Hoop Skirts, Buttons, Stationery, &c., constantly on hand.

Dress Making and Machine Stitching.

Particular attention paid to orders for Mourning.

Our goods are all purchased from some of the leading houses in Boston. We have none of last season's goods to pass off upon our customers, but everything is new and fresh. Satisfaction to all. Please give us a call and do not feel that you are troubling us if you do not purchase.

MRS. J. H. REYNOLDS,

155 ELM STREET, CORNER OF SHORT.

MRS. L. W. GRAHAM'S

FANCY GOODS STORE,

144 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE.

Ladies will find here every article they may desire in the Fancy Goods line, together with

TOILET ARTICLES, BUTTONS, TOYS, &c., &c.

Residents of contigious towns will please take notice. ☞ No trouble to show goods.

of January and the 1st of May. From May to the succeeding January, $9,468.27 had been disbursed to relieve the suffering; $14,000 had been paid to the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company for annuities in trust, and the balance, $361.68, was paid to George P. Wilson, city missionary, to be applied where most needed, and the account was closed. In regard to the amonnt paid for annuities, Mr. Storrow, in his final report, says:—

"It was suggested in the report of May last, that we might find it necessary to make permanent provision for some extreme cases of incurable injury. This has been done in two instances by the purchase of annuities. After full consultation, and with the approval of every member of the committee, a deposit of $14,000 dollars was made with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, of Boston, in two separate sums of 6500 and 7500 dollars, to create two annuities in trust, of about 350 and 400 dollars a year respectively, to be paid in quarterly payments to the annuitants for the remainder of their lives.

"For persons in the enjoyment of ordinary health, the purchase of an annuity is a very simple matter. The tables of mortality show with sufficient accuracy their chance of life, according to their age, and the payment, once for all, of a certain sum, purchases for them an annuity of a stipulated amount, to be paid to them for life. But what human sagacity could calculate the chance of life of these two young persons in our charge? Would it be one year, or fifty? How could we balance on the one hand the effect of wounded limbs, of consequent disease, of long-continued suffering, and, on the other, the restoring power of youth, of patience, and of comfortable homes? It was evidently impossible to purchase outright these annuities, because it was evidently impossible to estimate their duration, or calculate their value. The only mode to provide for these persons, therefore, was by annuities in trust: that is, by deposits, the income of which should be paid to them as long as they live.

"But a difficulty here arose. Upon the death of an annuitant in trust, the sum deposited reverts to the person who placed it originally, or to such persons as he may direct in the deed of trust. This event may not happen for fifty years, and where will the committee be then? The poor patients may outlive us all. To provide for this contingency, it was determined that upon the decease of either of the two annuitants, the principal sum should be paid to the members of the committee, "or the survivors or survivor of them, or to the executors or administrators of the last survivor, and by them to be appropriated to such charitable purpose or purposes as shall be appointed in writing by the actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the mayor of the City of Lawrence, and the president of the Essex Savings Bank, now established at Lawrence, for the time being, or any two of them, in such manner as they shall deem most conformable to the original charity for which the moneys were contributed."

"By this arrangement we secure to our annuitants what is necessary for their comfort as long as they live, without paying at the outset an exorbitant price. We provide that, upon their decease, the amount, no

F. P. COGGESHALL,

Bookseller and Stationer.

On hand at all times, a good assortment of

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PORTFOLIOS, POCKET BOOKS AND
FANCY GOODS.

Persons wishing Paper and Envelopes can have them Embossed with Name or Initial without extra charge.
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KILEY BROTHERS,



Merchant Tailors,

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Pemberton Bank Building, LAWRENCE, MASS.

A choice selection of Austrian, German, French, English and American Fabrics constantly on hand.

JAMES KILEY. DANIEL F. KILEY.

longer needed for their benefit, shall again be applied to the charitable purposes for which it was intended, and that this shall be done under the direction of three persons, who must all be in existence, whatever may be the uncertainty of human life, two of whom, from the offices they hold, must inevitably be persons especially fit to discharge the duties of a trust, and the third of whom is the principal representative of the City whose people were the objects of the original charity. Beyond all this, the Supreme Judicial Court has power to regulate and enforce the execution of this trust, if it should ever hereafter become necessary to do so."

A temporary hospital, known as the Pemberton Home, was supported for some time, at an expense of $820, out of funds mainly contributed by Mr. James M. Barnard. This sum would swell the benevolent contributions to $66.634.67. The committee distributed these contributions through the hands of a sub-committee, located in the various wards of the city, to the wounded, and also to those who had been rendered destitute by the calamity, in sums ranging from $1 to $857.61. About six hundred people were the recipients of this bounty, eighty-seven of whom died of their injuries, and about fifty, more or less severely injured, ultimately recovered.

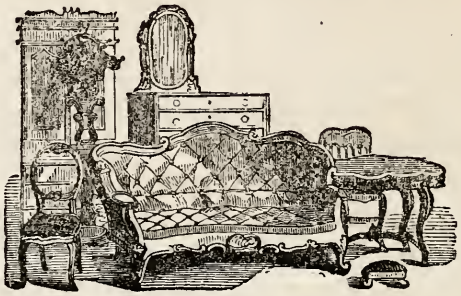
An inquest was called by Coroner William D. Lamb. The jury commenced an investigation into the cause of the disaster on the 12th of January, and after a labor of two weeks, during which time nearly forty large octavo pages of closely printed evidence were taken down, a verdict was rendered. The only conclusion to be drawn from all this evidence was that the primary cause of the calamity was the use of cast iron pillars too weak to sustain the weight of the floors, roof, machinery, shafting, &c. The jury censured, with much severity, the chief engineer under whose general direction the work was performed. That gentleman is now gone to give an account before a higher, and, it may be, a more impartial tribunal. To review at length the evidence upon which the verdict was made up would be to exclude other topics which we design to touch, in the limits to which we are confined by the nature of this publication. On this one point —*a broken pillar*—hinged the whole matter, so far as the jury ascertained. In regard to this, the facts are simply these:—The mill was built by the Essex Company for the

PEDRICK & GLOSSON'S

MAMMOTH

Furniture Establishment,

Started



in 1850.

Nos. 181 & 182 ESSEX STREET,

AND NOS. 1, 3 & 5 AMESBURY ST.,

Dealers in and Manufacturers of all the various kinds of

CUSTOM-MADE FIRST CLASS FURNITURE,

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OUR FIRST CLASS DEPARTMENT

will ever be found full and complete in assortment of splendid Drawing Room and Parlor Suits, in Velvet, Repts, Hair Cloth and Terry.

BEAUTIFUL CHAMBER SETS,

high cost and medium. Marble-top Tables, in great variety; Book Cases, Office Desks and Tables; Lounges, Chairs, Beds and Bedding; Mirrors for the Parlor, Counting Room, Hall or Store.

COMMON FURNITURE,

a large and varied stock.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS AND PURE CURLED HORSE HAIR.

Extension Tables, Stuffed Chairs and Rockers, Bureaus and Bedsteads, of beautiful patterns, sold separate from sets; Side Boards and Ettegeres, Hat Trees, Whatnots and Library Tables.

UPHOLSTERING

done in all its branches by trusty and experienced workmen. All orders promptly attended to, and personal attention given to our own business.

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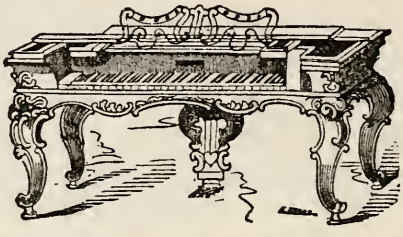
Pemberton Company, from plans furnished by the Pemberton. The work was done under the general supervision of Captain Charles H. Bigelow, under whose management the dam and canal, and most of the other mills in the city, had been constructed. Mr. I. D. Putnam, agent of the Pemberton Company, testified before the jury that Captain Bigelow "intended to put in wooden pillars, such as were put into the Pacific mills," but Mr. Putnam says he "thought iron would be stronger—thought he could get them for two and a half cents per pound. Captain Bigelow told him to enquire about it, and he would enquire at the Lawrence works." Mr. Putnam then says, "I found a place to get them *cheaper* than he could at Lawrence." Captain Bigelow furnished a draft for columns, but it does not appear that he assumed any control in the matter over Mr. Putnam after surrendering his convictions that wood was preferable to iron for the purpose. But he furnished a draft. That draft called for columns of the following dimensions and thickness, as appears by his own and other evidence: Lower story, six inches diameter and five-eighths of an inch thick; second story, five and three quarter inches diameter and half an inch thick; third story, five inches diameter and half an inch thick; fourth story, four and three-quarter inches diameter and half an inch thick; fifth story, three inches diameter, solid. Mr. Putnam, as may be supposed, felt a deep interest in the stability of the property for which he was agent, and in order "to make assurance doubly sure," he went to Lowell and solicited the opinion of Mr. James B. Francis, the eminent engineer, under whose supervision more mill work has probably been done than under that of any other man in America. Mr. Francis, not trusting to verbal directions, wrote Mr. Putnam a letter, in which he says:—"Assuming the weight on the lower columns is the same as that on the corresponding columns of the Prescott Spinning Mill, a column of seven inches diameter and half an inch thick would give ample strength, provided it could be properly cast. *I should think it would be better to make it six inches in diameter outside and three-quarters of an inch thick, which gives an abun-*

J. C. CAULCUTT,

TEACHER OF

Piano Forte and Organ,

AND DEALER IN



PIANO FORTES,

ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MUSIC STOOLS AND PIANO FORTE COVERS,

SHEET MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

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A large assortment of Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons constantly on hand, which will be

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The latest Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music, and the largest stock in this city, may be found at his rooms.

TUNING AND REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY.

Music Lessons given at his Rooms at all hours of the day and evening.

J. C. CAULCUTT,

Appleton Street, Opposite Post Office, Lawrence, Mass.

dant margin for all contingencies. Of course, any column which has *manifest* imperfections should be rejected; but my calculation is intended to cover all ordinary imperfections. The columns in the upper stories may be gradually diminished in size and thickness."* Here it will be seen Mr. Francis suggests the precise size, and, within an eighth of an inch, thickness which Mr. Putnam had ordered of the iron founder. In his testimony before the jury, Mr. Francis says the "weight upon each column upon the lower floor was between one-ninth and one-tenth of the estimated breaking weight of the columns, and providing the columns were made as nearly perfect as they are usually made, this would be safe, though not as large a margin as I should recommend." These columns having broken, their imperfections were apparant to every one who examined them. Mr. Francis also observed that "as the columns turn out, he considered them unsafe." To argue that they were safe after such an event would have been an

* EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE OF J. B. FRANCIS BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.—"The year before this mill was built, I was asked by Mr. Putnam, who was at the time treasurer of the Boott Cotton Mills at Lowell, in relation to the pillars of a mill he was then intending to erect at Lawrence; what was said I cannot now recollect, but I subsequently wrote him the following letter." [The letter here alluded to is quoted above.]

"A diagram in the margin of the letter indicates that a five story mill, eighty feet wide, was contemplated.

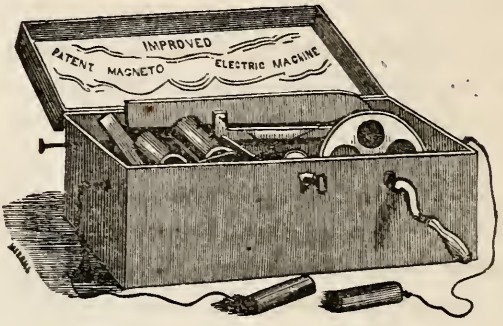
"As now informed, the area of floor supported by each column in the Pemberton Mill is fully double that supported by each corresponding column of the Prescott Spinning Mill; and, consequently, each column has to support double the weight at the Pemberton as at the Prescott. This, of course, is assuming that the weight per square foot of floor is as great at the Pemberton as at the Prescott, of which I suppose there can be no doubt.

"At the Prescott Mill, the beams are eight feet apart, these are ten feet apart; the space from column to column at the Prescott Mill is sixteen feet, here nearly twenty-seven feet. The product of 8 by 16 equals 128 square feet; that multiplied by the number of stories (four), equals 512 square feet of floor which is supported by each column in the lower story of the Prescott. In the Pemberton Mill, 26 feet 10 inches, by 10 ⋈ 4, equals 1073 square feet which is supported by each column in the lower story; the roof being also supported in addition at the Pemberton. The roof when loaded with snow might be equal to one-third or one-half another floor. When I have made an estimate of the strength of columns, it has been based on what weight they would have to support. I always made an estimate, or have been furnished with one, for each particular case, when called on to calculate the strength of columns. As I recollect now, it has been my rule to make the columns of that size which would require a weight twelve or fifteen times greater than they will be required to support, to crush them. When I say it would take twelve or fifteen times the weight to crush a column, I mean a column made and set as perfectly as the columns from which the rules are deduced."

ASAHEL DAVIS,

MANUFACTURER OF

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Magneto-Electric Machine.

WARRANTED TO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

than any similar Machine in the market.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS AT SHORT NOTICE.

With increased facilities for manufacturing,

AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINE,

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☞ Magneto-Electricity is now more in favor among intelligent Physicians than ever before, and this machine is its own best testimonial of merits.

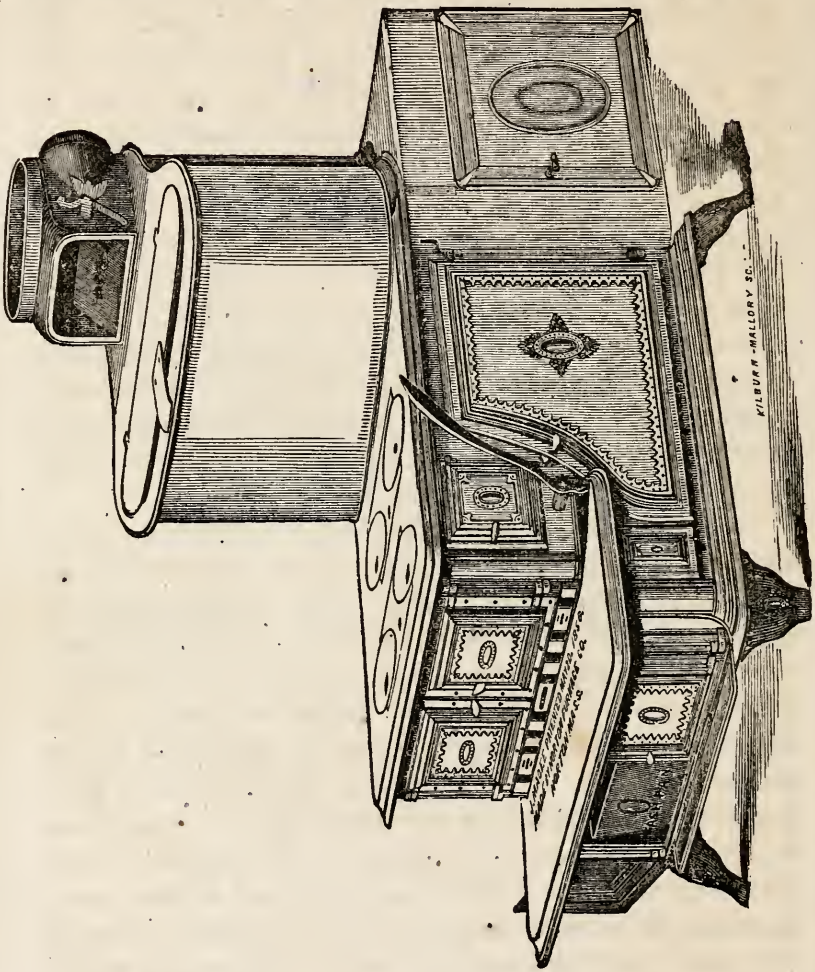
Address

A. DAVIS, LOWELL, MASS.

absurdity. But, for their imperfections, who was responsible? The founder was doubtless careful to forward no columns with imperfections which he had reason to believe would be *manifest* upon the outside. He may have known, and probably did know, that they were not honestly cast; and it may be true that Captain Bigelow should have critically examined them. But Mr. Putnam contracted for them, and he had even a deeper interest in them than Captain Bigelow. The fault, in our view, in this whole matter, falls upon the iron founder. Mr. Putnam, relying upon his honesty, did not deem it expedient to apply unusual tests to the work of his hands, and coming, as they did, through a party so deeply interested in the safety of the building as Mr. Putnam, neither Captain Bigelow nor any one under him deemed it a duty to go beyond Mr. Putnam in the condemnation of materials to be used in the construction of his mill.

In all the evidence before the jury in regard to the fall of the mill, only two or three persons could give any but the most vague and uncertain account of it. Among all the witnesses examined, the clearest views were given by Mr. Howe, one of the owners, and Mr. Chase, the agent. Mr. Howe had arrived here from Boston in the afternoon mail train, and as was his custom once a week, was passing through the mill in company with Mr. Chase. They had gone through the weaving room on the lower floor and the carding room, and were on their way through the spinning room in the third story. They entered the room at the north end, and as they passed the mules Mr. Howe remarked to Mr. Chase that he thought they were running remarkably well. On reaching the last pair, he again remarked that "this pair of mules seem not to be working so well." Waiting long enough for Mr. Chase to explain that this was caused by being employed on slacken twisted yarn, a period estimated at fifteen seconds alone prevented their being at the very point where the fall commenced. Mr. Chase says they heard a noise and simultaneously the mules stopped. He exclaimed "What is that?" On looking in the direction of the noise towards the southerly end, about

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Also, Agents for the "MORNING GLORY" Base Burner.

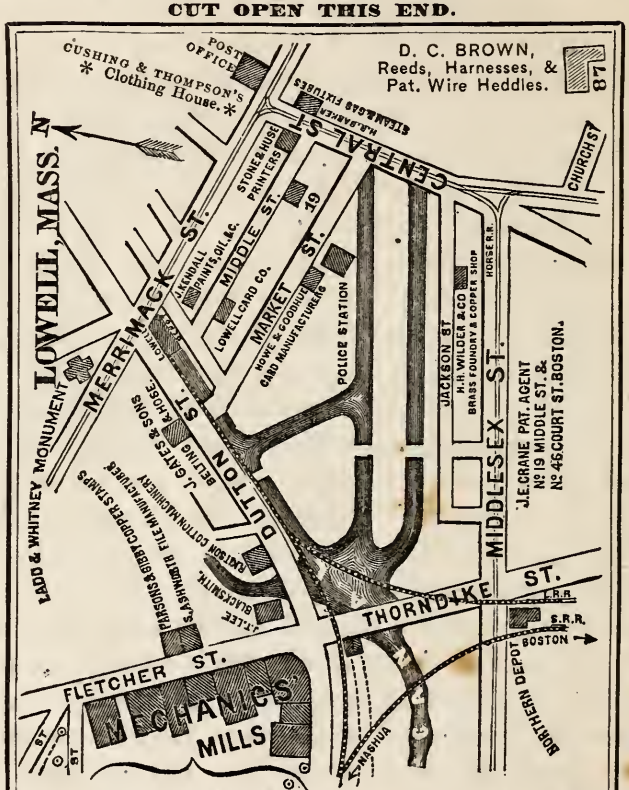
mid-way of the passage in the westerly alley, they discovered at once that the columns were falling towards them, and the beams were sinking. Mr. Chase was just the man for this emergency. A door upon his right, usually kept closed, but almost providentially now open, led into the cloth room of the wing of the mill. He turned Mr. Howe around and started him to and through this only means of escape, and followed himself with all the precipitation he could command, and yet so rapid was the fall that as he entered the cloth room, he says he felt the rush of the wind and the splinters around him. Mr. John Tatterson, whom we met as he emerged from the ruins in a state of almost lifeless stupefaction, though uninjured, was an overseer in the wing of the mill which did not fall with the main building. He stepped from his department into the main building, and, just as he entered, he saw about two-thirds of the building at the south of him coming down with a downward curvature in the centre. He had no time to get back to his room, but sought safety in a corner of the room, and went down with the floor. He was under the ruins about half an hour. Newell D. Dean, an overseer in the carding room, said he heard a noise and thought a shaft had broken. Looked around and saw the floor near the south end coming down. He describes the noise like that of a heavy tree falling in the midst of a thick forest, and says that the time from the first noise to the complete demolition of the mill was not over half a minute. Alonzo N. Wing, who was employed in the winding room in the fifth story, said he saw the mill falling and started on a run for the north end. He had gone about eighty feet when the whole was down. He thought the westerly portion of the floor fell first. James N. Read, who was employed in the river building, had just left the main building and closed the door when the disaster occurred. He says the sound of the fall resembled what has been described to him as an earthquake. He found his men jumping out of the back windows. One of them dislocated his feet by jumping out upon the rocks, and he closed the windows and stopped the panic. Many others employed in the mills testified before

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ADVERTISING CARD OR ENVELOPE,

CUT OPEN THIS END.

This is the first cut made on the Mutual Advertising plan, and there has been more than 80,000 of them printed on envelopes, cards and circulars. It includes the most of the business part of Lowell, except the Incorporated Companies.



D. Lovejoy, Machine Knives.....
W. Fiske, manuf'r of Comforters..
A. Hadley, Wood Turning.....

D. Lane, Woolen Machinery.....
F. S. Perkins, Iron Machinery.....
H. N. Vinton, Spectacle manuf'r...
A. Davis, Dovetailers, Planers, &c..
A. L. Brooks, manuf'r of Lumber..
Fuller & Read, Wood Turners
E. F. Watson, Bobbins, &c.....
W. Kelley, Doors, Sash and Blinds.
Geo. Crosby, Cabinet Maker.....
M. Aldrich, Wooden Screws
Dobbins & Crawford, Boiler makers
J. Pettingell, Pat. Iron Chimney Cap
Cisterns, Print Blocks, &c.

D. W. Horne, Wood and Coal
S. Stevens, Reeds, Harness & Belts.

H. R. Barker & Co., 8 Central and
84 Middle Street.

Peabody & Co., Bolts and Screws,
1st Street, near Central Bridge.

Coburn, Wing & Co., Shuttle makers
1st Street, near Central Bridge.

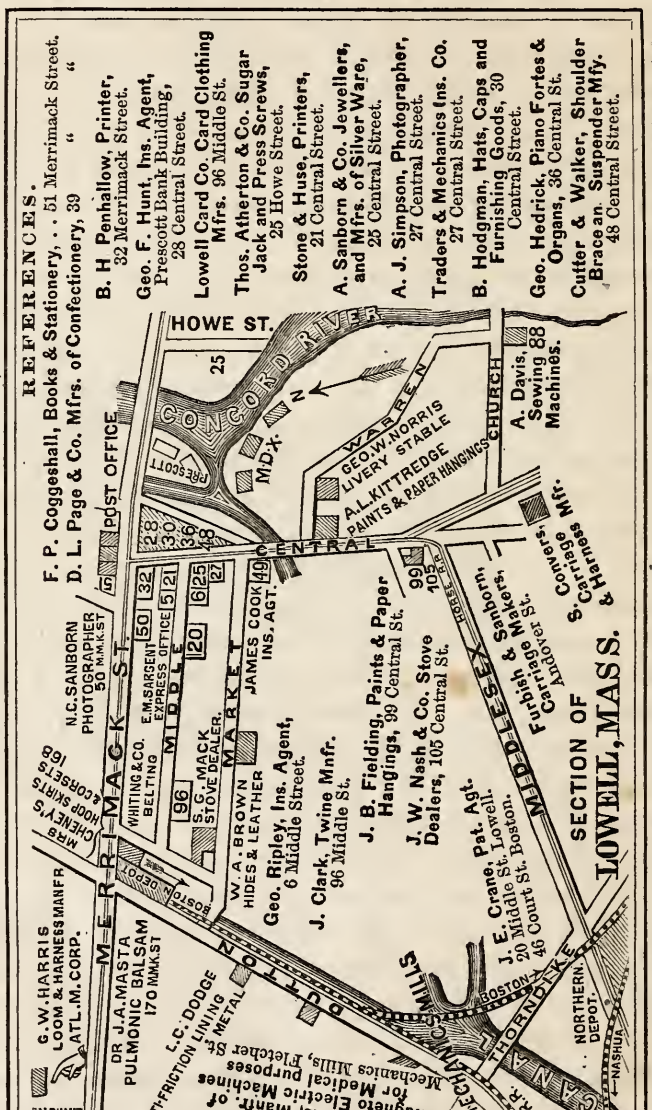
Whereby each person advertises for himself and all the others, thus making it a MUTUAL ADVERTISEMENT.

the jury as to what they saw and heard, but the substance of all their testimony is embodied in what we have already written.

A few weeks after the calamity, Messrs. John J. Dyer & Co., of Boston, published a pamphlet of nearly a hundred closely printed pages, detailing the circumstances of the fall, thrilling incidents, list of contributors to the relief fund, names of the killed and wounded, report of the inquest and abstracts of sermons delivered on the occasion in this city the Sabbath following the disaster. Many of the statements contained in this work are but repetitions of the same story, that the narrator was present in the mill, saw it falling and went down with it. But there are in it all the facts which the most careful investigation could bring out. The most terrible scenes narrated are those of Mr. Maurice Palmer, an overseer, who was not reached until the fire broke out. The flames were advancing upon him as he was reached by his friends, and sweeping around them, threatened their destruction as well as Mr. Palmer's. In his despair he took his knife from his pocket and inflicted several severe wounds upon his throat, preferring death by suicide rather than by fire. But his friends did not forsake him. He was rescued and carried to the hall, where he died shortly after. Dr. Burley testified before the Coroner's jury that he examined Mr. Palmer's wounds. He had three cuts across the neck of a serious nature, which might have caused death, but he had also internal injuries. Mr. Palmer belonged in Rochester, N. H., where a family dependent upon his labor was left in destitute circumstances. An appeal in their behalf from Rev. J. H. Fuller was responded to liberally on the part of the relief committee here, and the benevolent in other places. Mr. Henry Nice went down with the mill, but was not much injured. On extricating himself he found a girl upon the floor with a piece of shafting across her neck. She was relieved by sawing a hole through the floor. He then went to the assistance of Mr. Darius Nash, who was badly injured and lying close by a young girl. The girl insisted that Mr. Nash should first be relieved. This was done by cutting an-

DAVIS' MUTUAL
ADVERTISING CARD OR ENVELOPE,

City of Lowell 25 miles from Boston, 7 from Lawrence; Population in 1867, 40,000; Expense of Schools, $62,942.84; Expense of Police, $27,358.14; Expense of whole City, $480,902.42; Sent 5022 men to the War, at an expense of $293,215.89; No. of Voters, 5,642; Tax per $1000, $14.80; City Debt, $293,550.31; Expense for the Poor, $15,248.96.



Capital Stock of 12 Corporations, $13,650,000; 49 Mills; 439,188 Spindles; 12,161 Looms; 9,013 Females and 4,914 Males employed; Wages of Females per Week, $3.50; Males, $1.60 per day.—above board; Expense at Corporation Hospital, per week, Females, $4, Males, $5; 22 Churches; J. A. Goodwin, P. M.; G. F. Richardson Mayor for 1867–8. [See Crowley's History of Lowell.

Whereby each person advertises for himself and all the others, thus making it a MUTUAL ADVERTISEMENT.

28,000 copies of this card have been printed on envelopes for the advertisers on it.

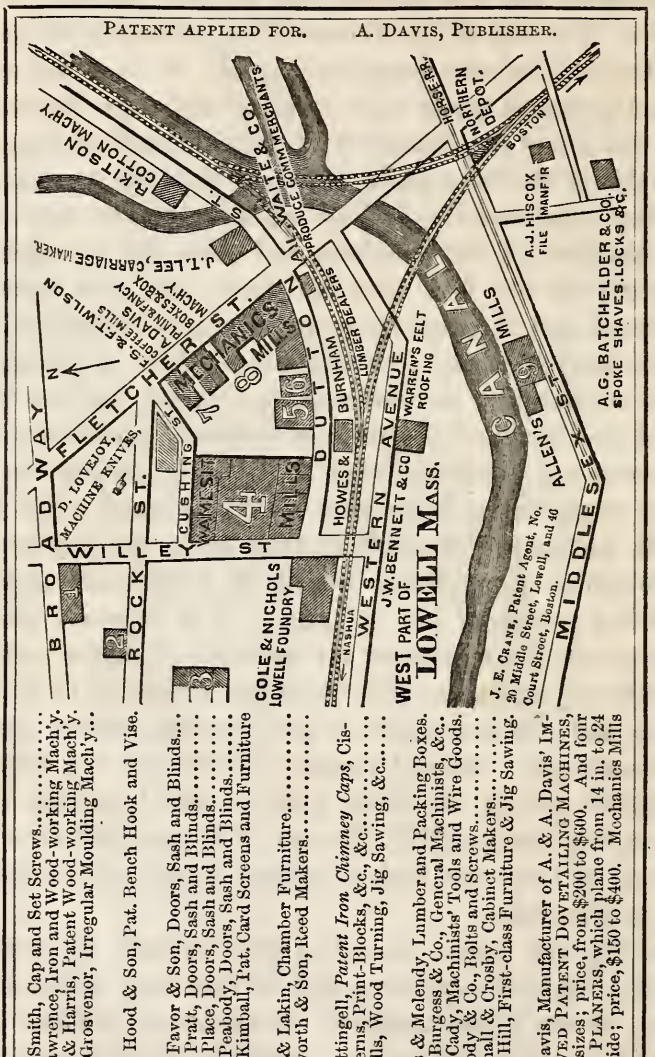
other hole through the floor. The poor girl was pinned to the floor by the heavy machinery, which it was impossible to remove before the fire reached her, and she perished in the flames. The wife of Mr. Thomas Nice perished in the flames, and her remains were recognized by Mr. N. by a ring which he had presented her on their wedding day. Mr. James Barrett recognized the remains of a beautiful daughter simply by a portion of the dress which remained from the desolation of the fire,—the sorrowing mother had brought to the dead house the miniature of her daughter, and when she identified the dress she cast one look upon the picture and then upon the blackened and shapeless mass and instantly fainted and was carried away from the terrible scene by those in attendance. Other scenes quite as heart-rending occurred, but our limits forbid their recital. Several poor creatures were seen among the ruins and conversed with by working parties, but the flames reached them before they could be rescued. The body of Mr. Lafayette F. Branch, overseer of the dressing room in the fourth story, was found beneath the fallen walls upon the south-east corner of the building. It is supposed that he leaped from the window at the approach of danger and was overtaken by the walls. His watch had stopped at 13 minutes to five, and this is supposed to have been the precise time of the catastrophe. Several persons were rescued who reported themselves unhurt, but it was soon discovered that one had a broken arm; another, Mr. Thomas A. Watson, had three ribs broken, his lower jaw broken in three places and several severe flesh wounds.

During the night succeeding the accident the weather changed and became piercing cold, so that many of the unfortunate victims to the ravages of the fire would doubtless have perished by the severity of the weather before they could have been rescued, had not the terrible conflagration put so tragic and awful an end to their anguish.

Strict justice to the dead and the living, but more particularly to one of the most sincere, earnest and high minded men who has ever been connected with the enterprises of this city,

DAVIS' MUTUAL
ADVERTISING CARD OR ENVELOPE,

This map covers the Western section of Lowell. It is the great section for manufacturing and sale of lumber in all its branches. The sale of lumber by Messrs. Howes & Burnham, and the manufactories at the Wamesit Mill, Mechanics Mills, and at Allen's Mill, are very important, and comprise the largest mechanical works in the city.



Whereby each person advertises for himself and all the others, thus making it a MUTUAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Forty thousand envelopes of this cut have been printed.

demands from us an earnest though feeble tribute of exoneration from censure. That Capt. Bigelow felt the blow inflicted upon his reputation as an engineer in the fall of the Pemberton, with terrible force, there can be no doubt. No heart beat more in sympathy with those who were perishing from the effects of this calamity than his own, and yet in all his long examination, nothing that might, by any possible construction, be made to weigh against either his judgment as a man, or his attainments as an able and trustworthy engineer, was withheld on his part to shield himself from the odium of having caused it all. His evidence was calmly and most succintly given. He attempted no evasion of responsibility, even when such an evasion would have been, not only by implication, but upon every principle of honor and equity, fully justifiable. He stood before that jury with a heart crushed with sorrow, but yet in the full stature of a sincere, honest, manly MAN, who preferred to bear upon his own devoted head the full measure of censure rather than even *seem* to cast that censure upon others, though to others it might legitimately belong.

We have said that the primary cause of this calamity was the use of pillars too weak to support the immense weight placed upon them. In view of the evidence before the coroner's jury this conclusion is justifiable. At this late day, and in the absence of more direct and positive evidence to the contrary, it would be as well, perhaps, that this conclusion should remain undisturbed. But there are, nevertheless, men of intelligence, some of whom went down with the mill, who believe that the primary cause of the calamity was the breaking of a gear. No evidence before the coroner went to show that there was a single revolution of any part of the machinery after the fall commenced, but on the contrary, the evidence of Mr. Chase, the agent, if published as it was understood at the time by several hearers, would have been that he and Mr. Howe were in the center of the spinning room, going south, when all at once the machinery stopped, and the mill began to fall. Mr. Howe says: "We heard a noise, and I think sim-

HUGH RAFFERTY,

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries,

TEA, COFFEE, &c.,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in





Wines and Liquors

ALSO AGENT FOR

XX AND XXX

Amber and Pale Ales and Porter,

37 TURNPIKE STREET,

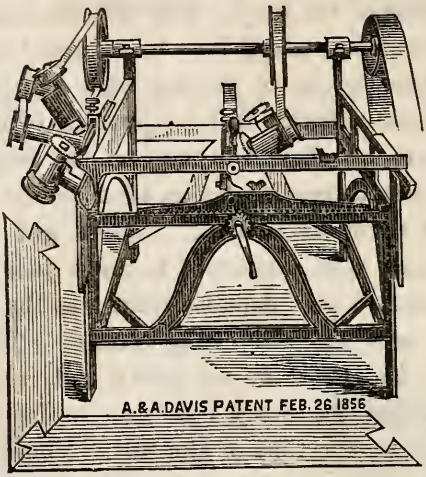
LAWRENCE, MASS.

ultaneously the mules stopped. On looking towards the southerly end we saw the columns falling towards us." This result is precisely what might have been expected by the breaking of the gear, to wit, a stoppage of the machinery, followed by the fall. If the commencement of the fall had preceded the stoppage, the conclusions to be drawn would have been precisely with those of the jury. But this conclusion is not justified by the evidence, and it is to be regretted that less attention had not been given to proving what had become a self-evident and most palpable fact in the mind of every one, that the pillars were insufficient to support the weight put upon them under certain contingencies, than to the contingencies which caused their destruction. Masons and carpenters, at home and abroad, were summoned to prove just what the jury had had abundant ocular demonstration was the fact, and that was that the mill was not strong enough. This needed no proof. But it had stood for six years, and reliable evidence went to show that the floors had been loaded much heavier than they were at the time of the fall. There was therefore some unusual contingency which brought them down. What could that have been, and why did the jury neglect to investigate it? Would it have exonerated Captain Bigelow from any measure of blame? Possibly it might, and justly. The tenor of the evidence would indicate more that the Essex Company was on trial for fraud upon the Pemberton Company, in palming upon them insecure foundations, bad bricks, worthless lime, and cheap trash generally, than that the jury were deliberating calmly and impartially upon the real cause of a certain effect. It was more an investigation into what *appeared* to be than what really *was*. Subsequent investigations proved that the foundations were as firm as a rock—the bricks rough, but hard—the mortar excellent, as was demonstrated when the bricks were cleaned for rebuilding the mill. The timbers were of about the usual size for such work, and in addition were trussed with iron to render them rigid, and firmly anchored in the walls. But the mill was down. An idiot could have correctly concluded that it fell because it was

A. DAVIS' PATENT

MITRE

Dovetailing Machines,



Are intended for First-class work, such as Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, &c.

No. 1 machine dovetails from three inches to sixteen inches long, and from 1-4 to 5-8 inch thick, and costs $200.00.

No. 2 machine dovetails from five inches to twenty-six inches long, and from 5-8 inch to 1 inch thick, or, if necessary it will cut any length, one end at a time, and costs $350.

No 3 machine is the same as No. 2, but will do wider stock, and thirty-six inches long, both ends at a time and costs $400.00.

No. 4 is for work 60 inches long and 24 inches wide and works from 1-2 to 1 1-2 inches thick. This machine does not let down so as to do longer work. Price, $600.00.

By the improvements made in 1863, we can dovetail boards of any length by doing one end at a time. It is applied to Nos. 2 and 3. By simply turning one set of cutters down,—(they are fixed to turn on a hinge, so that they will return to the same place every time,)—we can dovetail one end at a time and thereby save the room and expense of a larger machine; but if a very large proportion of the work is too long for the machine proper, it is best to have a longer machine, so as to save time, and also to insure perfection in the length of the work.

The subjoined is an extract from the Report of the Judges at the late Exhibition of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association:

"This is a double headed machine, and a very good article for mitre dovetailing. It cuts the board to a suitable length, and bevels and dovetails both ends at once. It performs its work with rapidity and accuracy, and is well worth the attention of cabinet makers and others requiring such a machine. Mr. Davis also exhibits a Tenoning Machine. The working parts of both machines can be adapted to one frame, thereby effecting a saving of expense and room. These are valuable machines. For dovetailing machine,—SILVER MEDAL."

REFERENCES.

J. C. Hoadley, Lawrence; D. Mussey, Nashua; L. A. Cutler, Lowell; C. G. Sargent, Graniteville; James Lawton, Lowell; D. A. G. Warner, Nashua; Isaac Place, Lowell; S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston; D. N. Butterfield, New Boston.

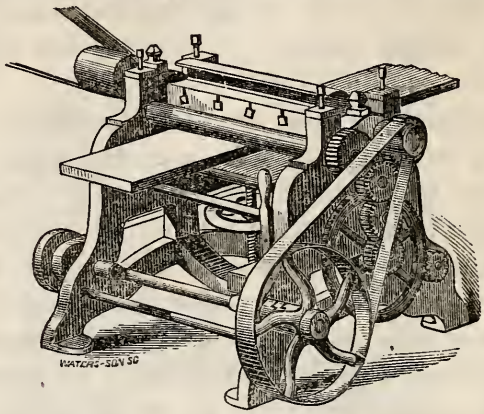
not strong enough to stand. But *what* caused the fall is as much a mystery to-day as it was on the day when that jury commenced its laborious, long continued, and utterly fruitless investigation. We say fruitless; we mistake. After twelve days' labor, it aided materially in adding one more, if not the noblest of them all, to the already frightful catalogue of victims of the terrible disaster. Captain Bigelow did not long survive the blow.

The labor devolving upon the finance committee and their subordinates, but more especially upon the mayor, in consequence of the Pemberton calamity, was very arduous; but it was discharged with the utmost faithfulness. Mayor Saunders was perhaps the most active of all; laboring even beyond the limits of prudent care of the preservation of his own health in ministering to the necessities of the unfortunate sufferers. As a slight token of their appreciation of his untiring exertions in the cause of humanity, his fellow citizens bestowed upon him a valuable testimonial.

Lawrence is probably better supplied with useful and entertaining libraries than any city of its population in New England. There are in the city no less than seven distinct collections, embracing, in the aggregate, about 20,000 volumes. Nearly 8000 volumes are contained in the libraries of the Atlantic and Pacific Mills, the circulation of which is confined to persons employed on these two corporations. Probably the most elaborate arrangement for the dissemination of knowledge among the working people to be found on any manufacturing corporation in the world, is at the Pacific Mills in this city. It is not with books alone that the Pacific operatives are supplied. They have also access to a reading room, where an ample supply of papers and periodicals are neatly arranged and constantly accessible to all whose duties will permit them to avail themselves of their perusal. The Franklin Library, to which Mr. Abbott Lawrence so liberally and so wisely contributed, contains 3800 volumes. John C. Dow's library contains about 2800, Lewis Stratton's about 800, and I. A. Whitcomb's about 700 volumes. There is also a Farmers'

DAVIS'

Planing Machine!



This machine is intended for Surface Planing, for shops where the work is cut for use before planing, or for smoothing after other planers, such as door panels, &c. It will plane from 1-8th to 4 inches thick, and are 14, 17, and 19 inches wide, respectively, and is warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine, for such work, in this market. The 19 inch machine has feed and pressure rolls, independent of each other. The 14 and 17 inch machines have feed and pressure rolls, and are dependent and work entirely upon the upper surface of the board.

These machines were designed more particularly to accompany the Dovetailer for box-work and light shop-work. In the 14 and 17 inch planers, the bed rises and falls by one screw in the centre. The 19 inch planer bed-piece rests upon two screws, and is raised and lowered by a right and left hand screw, worked by worm gears. This planer is a new pattern, and possesses many improved and useful points, not attained in any other planer known.

I also make a 24 inch Planer, the platin or bed-piece raised and lowered by four screws. This is for common heavy work and planes from 1-4 inch to 5 inches thick.

It is fed by a belt from the cylinder. and will feed from 8 to 40 feet per minute by simply tightening the feed belt, which is operated by a convenient lever on the friction pulley. This machine weighs about 1,800 pounds, and is compact and reliable.

Price of	*14*	*Inch Planer,*	- -	*$150.00*
"	*17*	" "	- -	*180.00*
"	*19*	" "	- -	*200.00*
"	*24*	" "	- -	*350.00*

SAW-ARBORS

of all sizes, of an improved make—(self-oiling and self-sustaining,)—always on hand, or made to order.

Also, SAW-GUIDES for Splitting or Cut-off Saws, of the most convenient patterns, on hand.

Also, ALL KINDS OF BOX MACHINERY made to order.

For further particulars, address

ASAHEL DAVIS, - Lowell, Mass.

library, of about 500 volumes. Eventually, it is to be hoped, some, if not all, of these libraries may be united into one collection, to be *freely* used by all our people, under proper regulations. An effort to this end was made a year or two ago, but it was abandoned after making some little excitement among the reading community. The proposition was to unite several of these collections, either by gift or purchase, under the management of the board of trustees having charge of the proceeds of the benevolent and munificent gift of Hon. Daniel A. White, by which our people are indebted for the valuable course of evening entertainments known as the "White Fund Lectures." When the funds accruing from this gift to the people shall have accumulated sufficiently, it is designed to erect a hall for a lecture room upon a portion of the ground from which these funds have been derived; and when this is done there is little room for doubt that the free library will in some way be provided.

The charitable societies and institutions in Lawrence are very steadily growing in strength and usefulness. First in the scale of unostentatious and true christian benevolence we class the Masonic order, which respects no man simply for his worldly wealth or honors, and knows no distinction of calling or nationality. The good deeds constantly being bestowed upon the needy by this institution, as well individually as collectively, none but the recipients themselves can estimate. Of this fraternity there are two lodges of Master Masons, one encampment of Knight Templars, and one Royal Arch Chapter. The oldest is Grecian Lodge, which was formed in 1825, at Methuen, where it continued its good works until 1848, when the location of its temple was changed to Lawrence. It now numbers over two hundred active members. Tuscan Lodge was formed in 1864, and now numbers about one hundred and thirty members. Mount Sinai Royal Arch Chapter, numbering about one hundred and thirty members, and Bethany Encampment of Knight Templars, numbering about eighty members, were both organized in 1864.

The Odd Fellows, an institution based upon very nearly the

GALE & AMES,

Carriage and Harness

MANUFACTURERS,

Lowell Street, Lawrence, Mass.,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

THE JUMP SEATED SUNDOWN,

For two or four persons, an entirely new, beautiful and convenient pleasure carriage.

JOBBING OF ALL KINDS

done with neatness and despatch.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OFFICE, 181 & 182 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

PEDRICK & CLOSSON,

AUCTIONEERS,

Real Estate Agents and Appraisers.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

given to all Sales and Appraisals.

☞ SALES ATTENDED TO IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY. ☜

Sale at Office every Saturday Afternoon,

where generally may be found an endless variety of all kinds of Goods.

same system of benevolence as the Masons, but of more recent origin and less extended means and influence, have now two lodges. United Brothers' Lodge was organized in 1848, and numbers about one hundred and twenty members. Monadnock Lodge was organized in 1867, and now numbers about fifty members.

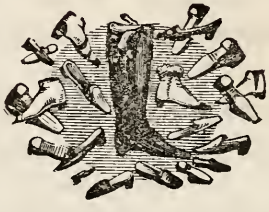
Probably the benevolent acts of no organization in the city are more widely and generally felt than those coming through the hands of Rev. George P. Wilson, the city missionary. The contributions thus dispensed come from no particular order, nation or sect. All who are able contribute something, either of money, clothing, or other necessaries. Nothing goes amiss. These contributions are distributed to needy applicants according to the discretion of the city missionary. That much good is done by this mode of benevolence, and a great amount of annoying street begging avoided, there is no room to doubt, nor can it be doubted that very much imposition on the part of professional beggars is also avoided; and those who, by sickness or accident, are reduced to a condition of need, as a general rule, know where to find relief from pinching want without exposing themselves to the odium of begging from door to door.

At the head of White street is an imposing structure, the first ever erected in Lawrence for purely benevolent purposes, which is known as the Catholic Orphan Asylum and Home for Invalids. It has been erected at a cost of upwards of $28,000 by Rev. J. H. D. Taaffe, president of the Catholic Friends' Society, an association now numbering one thousand members; $10,058.00 has been expended by this society since its organization, 1856, for the relief of the poor and the support and education of orphan children. No salaries are paid any of its officers, notwithstanding the most arduous labors often devolve upon them, in the line of their duty as ministers to the necessities of the poor. The building is three stories high, with a basement, of brick, and most thoroughly built. In the basement, which contains the furnaces for heating the entire structure, coal depositories, a kitchen, dining and a

C. W. BROWN'S

CUSTOM

Boot & Shoe Store,



—IS AT—

146 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE.

Boots, Shoes, Overshoes and Slippers,

—FOR—

MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

Also, a fine assortment of every kind always on hand for

LADIES, MISSES AND GIRLS.

FOR SALE, AS EVER,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

146 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

N. B.—I will sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper than any other man in Lawrence.

recreation room for boys. The first floor is devoted to reception, sitting, industrial and school rooms, a chapel, &c. The second floor is used as a sleeping apartment, the boys occupying the right wing, the girls the left, and the Sisters of Charity the centre. The upper story is devoted exclusively to the purposes of a hospital.

The foregoing charities have reference more to the temporal than the spiritual well being of community. It is proper, therefore, that we should here introduce what is rapidly becoming an important charity, aiming solely to the moral and intellectual or spiritual welfare of the city. When the Essex Company purchased the land now embraced within the limits of the city, a considerable tract lying on the easterly side of Haverhill, between Franklin and White streets, was reserved by Hon. Daniel A. White, of Salem, under restrictions which precluded him from disposing of it to any one outside the Essex Company. This land contained the graves of Mr. White's ancestors, and a proper regard for their remains it is supposed precluded him from using it. But the graves of his family filled but a very small space, which has been surrounded by a substantial fence, at present the only mark by which one would suspect that it was the place of repose of a human form. It was not until 1852 that it became known to any one here what disposition Mr. White designed to make of this land. He then proposed to Mr. Storrow, agent of the Essex Company, to join him in a conveyance to the parties and for the purposes set forth, as follows: —

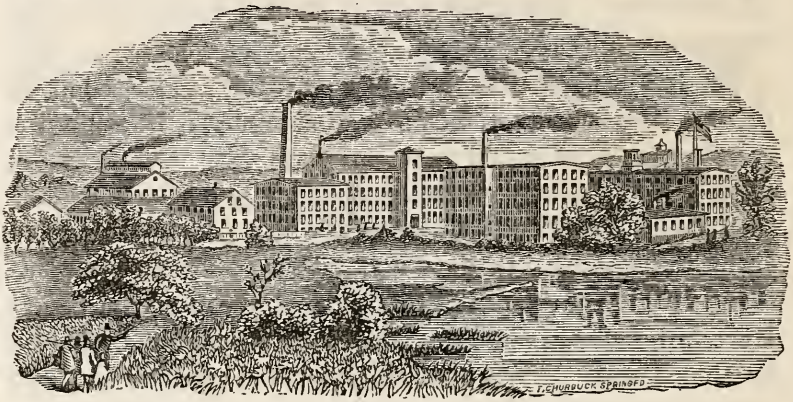
"By an indenture, dated Aug. 23d, 1852, by and between Daniel Appleton White, of Salem, Mass., of the first part; the Essex Company, of the second part; and Charles S. Storrow, Nathaniel G. White and Henry K. Oliver, all of Lawrence, Mass., on the third part, it appears that the said Daniel Appleton White "having at heart the welfare of his native place, the same being now a part of the town of Lawrence, and earnestly desiring to do something to promote the improvement and prosperity of its now numerous population, had, by his will, devised all his right, title and interest in and to certain parcels of land, to certain trustees, to accomplish his purposes concerning the same:" but subsequently became "desirous that his intentions should be carried into effect during his lifetime, and that the said lands should now be conveyed to and vested in trustees, for the purposes aforesaid."

He therefore proposed to the Essex Company, who possessed such

DAVIS & FURBER,

North Andover, Mass., near Lawrence, Mass.,

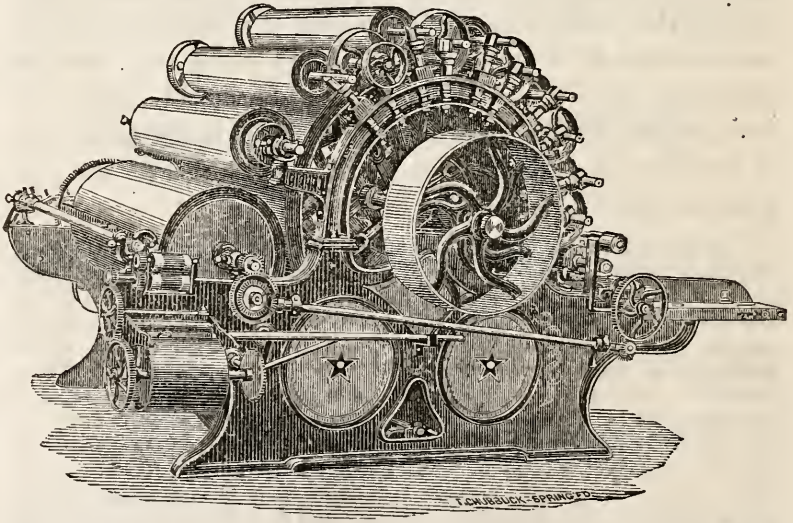
Manufacturers of Wool Machinery,



Card Clothing, Mill Shafting,

Carding Machine, with Patent Seven or Nine Roll Rubber or Tube Condenser, Card Grinders, Spinning Jacks, Pickers, Dusters, Reels, Beamers, Dressers, Spoolers, Broad and Narrow Common Looms, Drop Box Looms, and Fancy Looms, Broad and Narrow Gigs, Stocking Yarn Reels, Skein Spoolers, Bobbin Winders, Fulling Mills, Banding Machines, and Castings of every description.

All the above Machinery made with new and Improved Iron Frames, or, if preferred with Wood Frames.



Also Manufacturers of Pendegrass & Kirk's Self-Oilers for Wool Cards.

G. L. DAVIS. J. A. WILEY. J. M. STONE.

rights upon these lands that without their consent and concurrence they could be made of no pecuniary value whatever, to join him in a conveyance of all their interest, together with his, to trustees, who should be authorized to sell the lands, thus rendered free of incumbrance and valuable, and who, after allowing the proceeds to accumulate, should apply the income of the fund so created to certain public purposes, specified as follows:—

"*First*, that they shall apply and appropriate so much of the said income as may be necessary for the establishment and support of a course of lectures, to be delivered annually, with a special design to enlighten the minds and elevate the character of the young of both sexes, by imparting to them a full knowledge of their true interests, with a deep conviction of the importance of early cultivating those virtues, habits, and principles which constitute excellent character, and furnish the most reliable resources for their advancement and success in life.

The said lectures to be not less than six in number, to be delivered annually, by such persons as may be from time to time appointed by the said trustees, in the town of Lawrence, on the following subjects:

On the importance of a good character to success in life: On the unsurpassable value of the riches of character to the young of both sexes: On their ability to possess such riches, if they will, and with them to attain all that is needful of the less durable riches, and all that is most desirable of human enjoyment: On the virtues, habits, and principles most essential to good character: On the wisdom of giving an early and earnest attention to the cultivation and practice of these, and generally on the best means of intellectual, moral and christian improvement.

And I direct that the said lectures shall be free to all of the industrial classes, and more especially to the young, but in respect to others, subject to such regulations as the trustees may see fit to prescribe.

Second, in case the whole of said income shall not be needed for the support of the said lectures, that the said trustees shall appropriate a further portion, not exceeding one-half part of the whole net annual income, to the purchase of books for the establishment and increase of a public library. Such library to be open and free of access to all the inhabitants of the town of Lawrence, subject only to such restrictions and regulations as the said trustees may see fit to impose, touching the use and preservation of the books. The said trustees in the purchase of books for the said library, to select those of sound moral tendency, and to have especial reference to the wants of the young and of the industrial classes.

Third, in case there shall be any surplus of the said net annual income, that the said trustees shall at any time, and from time to time, suffer the same to accumulate, if in their opinion necessary, and such surplus, together with such accumulation, shall add to the trust fund, or shall apply and appropriate in such manner as they, in the exercise of a sound judgment and discretion, shall consider best adapted to promote the moral, intellectual, and christian advancement and instruction of the inhabitants of the town of Lawrence—earnestly requesting the said trustees constantly to bear in mind, that the great object intended to be promoted and accomplished is the education and training up of the young in habits of industry, morality, and piety, and in the exercise of christian principles both in thought and action."

The Essex Company cordially assented to the proposition of Judge

MASTA'S

Indian Pulmonic Balsam,



Is a speedy and Certain Remedy for

Coughs, Colds,

HOARSENESS,



Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Asthma,

AND THE

VARIOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

While most diseases are not obscure in their development, and short in duration that of the lungs is insidious, deceitful, and often uncertain in its real nature, till it has reached an advanced and hopeless stage. But if seasonably and properly attended to, its progress may be effectually arrested in the great majority of cases. This fact occurs frequently within general observation and experience. To arrest the existing irritation of the air passages and lungs, speedily and effectually, the seat and cause of cough, is an important step gained toward relief and cure in the first stages of the disease. But while the remedy confers this benefit, it must possess another principle equally indispensable to complete the cure. It must at the same time exert and impart nourishing, healing and strengthening influence throughout the whole system. Lung disease poisons the circulation, weakens the fluids of organism, and rapidly undermines the constitution. It thus requires a restorative of extraordinary efficacy to reach and relieve the advanced stages of consumption.

MASTA'S INDIAN PULMONIC BALSAM

possesses this rare combination. While it promptly and effectually arrests irritation of the air passages and the lungs, and rapidly relieves cough, it renders them further assistance by promoting a free discharge of their accumulated mucous, and at the same time imparts health and vigor to the whole system.

Those suffering with Cough and Disease of the Lungs, will find in this valuable preparation prompt and speedy relief. Even those whose condition is beyond recovery, will derive from its use great benefit as well as comfort. For the class of diseases it is designed to relieve, the general commendation it has received has proved its great efficacy beyond a question. Por the past twelve years

THOUSANDS have been SPEEDILY and EFFECTUALLY CURED

by its use while suffering from the various forms of lung disease. It is prepared from vegetable balsams and the native medicinal properties of roots and herbs, and contains no minerals or poisonous acids. Simple and safe in the materials used, it can be taken at all times when the condition of the lungs and chest needs a remedy. For eighteen years previous to offering the balsam to the public, the manufacturer has used it in an extensive practice with eztraordinary good success, in which he made the study and treatment of Lung Disease almost exclusively a speciality. During that time its constant use and trial in all forms of the disease, pointed out many important changes and improvements in its preparation. A long and protracted test of its efficacy having fully satisfied him of its usefulness as a remedy for the first stages of pulmonic disease, he offered his medicine to the public, with the assurance that its merits will constitute its chief certificate to public favor.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN LAWRENCE.

White. and joined in the conveyances necessary to carry his intentions into effect; and the three gentlemen above named accepted the trust, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture establishing the same." *

From the proceeds of the sale of this land our people are indebted for the course of "White Fund Lectures" now annually given gratuitously at City Hall. In the course of time a building will be erected upon a part of the ground, probably opposite the new Catholic Church, sufficiently large to accommodate a library, and afford room for lectures.

In his letter detailing the rise and progress of manufacturing enterprises in Lowell, ("Introduction of the Power Loom and origin of Lowell,") Mr. Nathan Appleton says: —"One thing is certain, manufactures cannot be carried on to any great extent in this country in any other manner than by joint stock companies. A large capital is necessary to success. Individuals possessing sufficient capital will not give themselves up to this pursuit. It is contrary to the genius of the country." Only ten years ago,—1858—the sentiments of

* An explanation in regard to this deed of trust is due to other parties who survive Judge White. The facts respecting this tract of land, amounting to six acres, are that Mr. White deeded it to Samuel Lawrence, March 28th, 1845, before the Essex Company was organized. He subsequently discovered that there was in the deed from which he derived his title a clause reserving a part (or the whole) as a place of burial for the White family. In the meantime Mr. Lawrence had transferred the property to the Essex Company. On the 8th of March, 1848, at the solicitation of Judge White, the Essex Company restored the land to him, but with the reservation of the right to use any part of it for streets, &c., and also binding Mr. White forever to keep the land as a private or public burial place, excluding the erection of all buildings except such as might be required for the purposes of a cemetery—without the *written* consent of the Essex Company. We think a stone shed was once put upon the land by consent of Mr. White and removed by order of the Essex Company. The land was centrally located, and the assessors put its valuation pretty high. Mr. White demurred from paying taxes upon it because it was a burying ground, but the assessors insisted that the ground thus occupied was not a fiftieth part of the whole. The property in this condition was valueless to every one but the town, and only valuable to it so far as it contributed to the public funds. To Judge White it was no better than an elephant to whose voracity he must contribute but from whose labor he was excluded, Whether at the time the Essex Company transferred the land to Judge White he contemplated its application to the object to which he ultimately devoted it, is not for us to say. The Essex Company's deed to him indicates that they had no knowledge of the kind, or the provisions forbidding its use for other purposes than a cemetery. which they very well knew the public authorities would not allow, would have been changed to a form indicating in some degree its future destiny, and doing away with the necessity of the joint deed from Judge White and the Essex Company. As the public records now stand, one would be at a loss to decide whether it was Judge White or the Essex Company to whom the public are indebted for this liberal bequest in their behalf.

GEO. W. HARRIS,

PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

HARRIS'S PATENT

LOOM HARNESS

Knitting Machine.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

LOOM HARNESSES.

REEDS FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Lawrence Corporation,

LOWELL, MASS.

Orders Solicited and Promptly Attended to,

AND

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Mr. Appleton were undoubtedly the sentiments of a majority of the people of this country. But a change has been gradually working its way upon the public mind. A colossal enterprise like the Pacific, or Washington, or Atlantic, with all their varied interests, must either be controlled by a mind equally colossal, or they will not be a very marked success. These minds are not manufactured to order. They rise only at long intervals in periods of time. It is easy for a joint stock company to build a gigantic factory, fill it with costly machinery, and say to themselves, we will make this, and we will make that, and above all we will make money. But are they sure of that? Does the history of the large corporations of Lawrence not show most conclusively that these calculations have been illusive? The Pacific has been a brilliant success to be sure, but how wisely have the directors selected the managers of this enterprise, and even with these how little of faith or hope remained when the stock of this corporation, now selling at $1800, was depressed to less than $100 per share, and the company claimed and obtained an extension upon their notes. Men who were esteemed as of more than ordinary financial acuteness then dropped their Pacific stock in utter dismay, in anticipation that the fate of the Bay State Mills was to fall upon the Pacific. But the managers of the Pacific were equal to the great emergency. At a future day it may be proper to speak with adequate fullness of this crisis, and of the specific acts which saved these mills from disaster. It is enough to say here that there are probably very few men in this country who could have carried these mills along as did Mr. J. Wiley Edmunds, the treasurer, and Mr. William C. Chapin, the agent. It is possible that they have their pecuniary reward in the confidence they reposed in the declining stock, and their ability to carry the property through to a brighter day, and we hope they have. They deserve it. They won it at a time when not one man in ten thousand would have ventured a dollar in the stock to save the mills, and when fewer still anticipated that such an investment would result in a fortune.

JACKSON'S

CATARRH SNUFF

AND

TROCHE POWDER,

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT REMEDY IN

Catarrh, Headache, Bad Breath, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Deafness, &c., &c.,

and all Diseases resulting from COLDS in

Head, Throat, and Vocal Organs.

This Remedy does not "DRY UP" a Catarrh but LOOSENS it; frees the head of all offensive matter, quickly removing Bad Breath and Headache;

ALLAYS AND SOOTHES THE BURNING HEAT IN CATARRH;

is so MILD and AGREEABLE in its effects that it positively

Cures without Sneezing!

As a TROCHE POWDER, it is pleasant to the taste, and never nauseates; when swallowed instantly gives to the Throat and Vocal Organs a

Delicious Sensation of Coolness and Comfort.

IS THE BEST VOICE TONIC IN THE WORLD!

TRY IT! SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ONLY 35 CTS.

Sold by Druggists and the trade everywhere, or mailed free; address,

COOPER, WILSON & CO., PROP'RS, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold in Lawrence by

GEORGE F. TALBOT,

CORNER ESSEX AND MILL STS.

The history of the Atlantic Mills, with a capital of $1,500,000, has not been brilliant, though its home management has been controlled with care and guided by intelligence. It is every way a splendid property, a model of neatness and order internally and externally, yet it cannot be justly ranked among the successful enterprises of the past twenty years. Nor is the history of the Everett in any marked degree more successful, notwithstanding the mills and grounds were purchased at not more than forty per cent. of their intrinsic value. The Bay State and the Pemberton Mills it is well known were a most disastrous failure. These are the very class of mills of which Mr. Appleton speaks. Only one in five has really been what may be termed a perfect success, and even the fifth must inevitably have failed but for the herculean power which was developed in the treasurer and agent. As an evidence that Mr. Appleton's judgment, though possibly in some measure at an earlier day justified, is not warranted in its application to the manufacturing business of the present time, it is enough to say that of all the mills recently started up in this city and vicinity, excepting the new mills erected under existing charters, and the Everett, which occupies the spacious edifice formerly the property of the Lawrence Machine Shop, no large corporation has gone up here. The mills have been of smaller capacity and easier management, with but few owners, and they enjoy the general reputation of having been far more successful than a majority of their more pretentious neighbors. It is very doubtful whether the financial history of manufacturing enterprises in America, when taken as a whole, even from the earliest commencement, will show more marked, or even as great success, on the part of large corporations as among the smaller and more easily and cheaply managed enterprises, directed by the close personal supervision of a few practical and experienced owners. Our own vicinity most assuredly demonstrates that alike in the manufacture of fabrics of flax, carding wools, worsted yarns and braids, individual enterprises have been far more successful than any others. The curious anomaly has, in years past, been pre-

THE SWAIN TURBINE CO.,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SWAIN'S

Turbine Water Wheel,

A. M. SWAIN, AGENT,

NORTH CHELMSFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Fig. 1

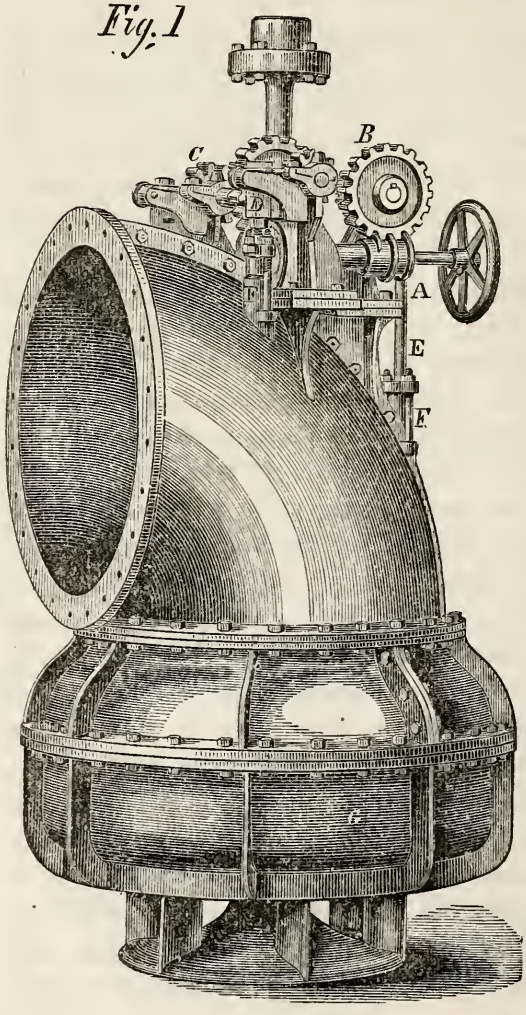
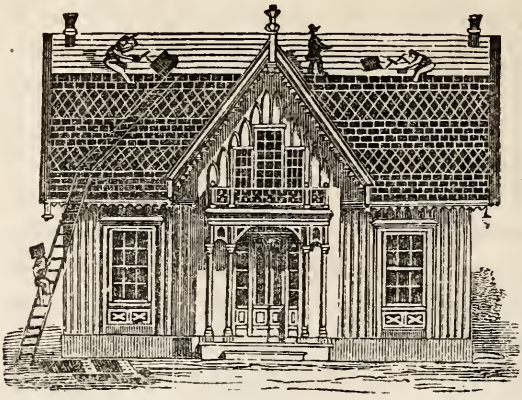


Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an Iron-Cased 18 inch Wheel, adapted to a very high head. The casing, G, contains the wheel and gate. From G rises the quarter turn which is to connect with the pentstock, flume or fore-bag, from which the water is supplied for the wheel. This quarter turn also supports the gate hoisting apparatus, consisting of the hand wheel, A; gear, B; pinion, C; rack, D; gate rods, E; and their packing boxes, F F. These wheels are peculiarly adapted to mill sites subject to back water or the flow of tides; also, where the summer drought reduces the flow of water to three-fourths, one-half or even one-fourth the capacity of the wheel. For these purposes especially they are warranted superior to anything ever yet invented.

sented of a corporation dispensing nearly as much money to salaried agents and superintendents in one and another of its departments as to all the operatives out of whose labor the entire expenses of the concern were expected to be paid. That concern is now extinct, as might have been expected. It is very plain to the most casual observer that experience and prudence gather the golden fleece in manufacturing enterprises, whether upon a small or more extended scale, and that a large concern must, to be successful, be controlled by a mind corresponding in intelligence to the variety, as well as the magnitude of the work, or it must eventually go down. It has, however, been as abundantly demonstrated that a persistent aim at perfection in a *few* fabrics is a guarantee of ultimate success, while a system of changes from one grade to another, to check-mate others who are apparently successful, is equally sure to lead to disaster. One man may be fitted to manufacture cotton goods with eminent success, while another may be equally well adapted to success in the fabrication of woolens, and still another in the combination of wool and cotton. Each of these is by itself a trade essentially different from the others, and to be successful must be prosecuted by persons skilled in that particular branch, or be directed by a mind sufficiently enlightened and comprehensive to take in all at once. Such a mind can control armies and navies and win victories over superior forces, and such minds are most lamentably few.

There is one other, and, in our view, the greatest of all errors in the manufacturing system of this region. It grew out of the necessities of the manufacturers at the outset of manufacturing enterprises in New England. We allude to the manner of selling the goods through commission houses instead of selling them at the place of manufacture. It is possible that no other system can now be established in this vicinity. A better system is adopted in many parts of Europe, and has recently found its way among the manufacturers in the western states of this country. There the manufacturer sends out his samples to wholesale houses in the nearest cities,

THOMAS O'REILY,



ROOFER,

Shop and Residence,

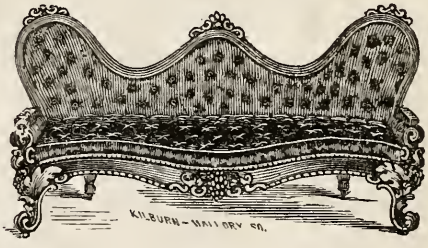
Corner of Spring and Meadow Streets,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Roofs covered with Slate, Zinc, Tin and Copper, at the shortest notice. Roofs repaired with promptness. An assortment of American and Imported Slate on hand and for sale.

J. PILLSBURY, JR.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the



Best Class of Furniture,

175 ESSEX STREET,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

H. PLUMMER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Long Lumber, Clapboards, Shingles,

LATHS, FENCE POSTS, PICKETS, &c.

Office, Corner of Essex and Turnpike Streets, near the Passenger Depot, Lawrence, Mass.

and sells on orders only. It is claimed that by this system a saving amounting to an ample profit on the labor of a mill is made. The risk by this system will depend on the terms of sale, and will range from nothing in net cash transactions to the same as when selling by commission. In no contingency would there be greater hazard by selling on credit at the mills than by a system of credits through commercial agencies; for, while the mills are charged heavily for guarantees against loss from the failure of purchasers, it is seldom that a wide-spread disaster falls upon the country that the mills do not incur heavy losses in spite of these guarantees. They literally amount to dross at the very time they should glitter like pure gold.

We have come within a few years upon a new manufacture in America, which promises to bring about a most salutary change alike in the manufacturing and agricultural industry of the country, and at the same time a much needed improvement in the standing condition of the people of the northern, middle and western cities. Previous to 1860 the use of combing or worsted wools, except for carpets and delaines was almost entirely unknown among us. In six years, (1866) it is computed that of the Cotswold and Lecestershire wools derived from Canada and the states bordering upon Canada, no less than 3,000,000 of pounds were fabricated in the United States. Of this over 2,000,000 pounds were used on the Merrimac and its tributaries, and more than 500,000 pounds in this city alone. Since that time, so rapid has been the improvements in machinery, coupled, we are glad to say, with an accession of skilled labor from Europe, that this manufacture bids fair to assume at no distant time most important proportions in comparison to those which have heretofore engrossed the attention of mill owners. We are among those who look upon the *manufactures* of a country as its greatest glory, and when we contemplate the almost endless variety of purposes to which this species of manufacture is adapted —and more especially when we reflect that four-sixths of all our importations of woolens are of *worsted*, in one or

To Woolen Manufacturers.

WOOLEN MACHINERY MADE BY

JOHN N. PEIRCE,

HOWE STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

I attend specially to the manufacture of

FLOCK CUTTERS, LOOMS, SHAWL-FRINGE TWISTERS AND FILLING-WINDERS

The Flock Cutters are of Chase's patent, well-known, and extensively used.

The Looms are cam-looms, of any required width, (mostly broad,) and with or without drop-boxes; strong, easy-working, and will do good work with but little repairs. They are adapted to Flannels, (either plain or twilled,) Shawls, Repellants, Doeskins, Satinets, Cassimere, and various other kinds of goods.

The Fringe Twisters are of the Whipple patent, and are used, wherever known, in preference to all others.

The Winders are mainly for coarse, heavy yarn, and for their utility I would refer to the U. S. Flax Manufacturing Company, Central Falls, R. I., or to the Boston Flax Mill, Braintree, Office, No. 83 Commercial St., Boston.

I append four letters by which it may be seen in what estimation my machines are held.

BOSTON, JUNE 25, 1866.

John N. Peirce, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—On my return from the Mill, I find your favor of the 21st inst., in regard to the Looms. It gives me pleasure to say that the Broad Looms you made for me are working admirably, and without a known fault. They are heavy and strong and the workmanship is all that could be desired, and in these days of slight of-hand in getting up machinery, manufacturers will not fail to appreciate the quality of your work. I think them the best Flannel Looms that I have ever seen, and that any "big shop" might be proud to produce their equal.

I am very truly yours, &c.,

JOHN CLARK, 66 MILK STREET.

OFFICE OF THE WATERLOO WOOLEN MF'G CO.,
Waterloo, N. Y., April 3d, 1867.

John N. Peirce, Esq..

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of March 27th is received. We have used eight of your Fringe Twisters long enough to give them a fair trial. The machines are easy to keep in order, and make a very perfect fringe, much more so than any other machines we have used. Please fill the remainder of our order as early as you can.

Yours truly,

C. W. COOKE, SUP'T.

OFFICE OF THE STEAM WOOLEN COMPANY,
Catskill, N. Y., April 23d, 1267.

John N. Peirce,

DEAR SIR:—Your machines work finely, and we think they are the best machines in operation. We have seen Roy's, and do not think they are as good as yours. There is nothing about Roy's machines that would improve yours, in our opinion.

Yours truly, SAMUEL HARRIS, Agent.

LAWRENCE, SEPT. 5, 1867.

Mr. John N. Peirce,

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours I would beg leave to state that in my long experience in the making of Woolen Flocks, I have tried many kinds of machines for cutting them, but have found none equal to yours. They do the most work with less labor and expense.

I am yours respectfully,

WM. McALLISTER.

I have for sale a lot of Looms, both broad and narrow, that have been in operation, some of them but a short time, and some of them longer. They have been laid aside, not because WORN OUT, but to give place to other kinds.

The broad are of my make, and have run only a short time, and are not the least worse for wear. They have drop-boxes; weave two or four shades, and were made for shawls. A part of the narrow ones have the Crompton Fixtures, and the others are for five shades, (Doeskin or Satinet,) or plain.

I will sell these as they are, or will work them over and make them AS GOOD AS NEW, and sell them very low. Any one wishing to get good Looms at a low price, can find a chance here.

JOHN N. PEIRCE, LOWELL, MASS.

another of its varied forms, we cannot repress an expression of most hearty gratification at the *beginning* of what we feel must very shortly prove one of the most important branches of trade ever introduced into this country. More than 300,000 persons are employed in France, and about 90,000 in England, on worsted goods. A single firm in the town of Bradford, in England, sends annually to America a list of worsted fabrics embracing over sixty distinct grades of goods. But, the untutored reader may ask, in what consists the difference between worsted and other woolen manufactures? Simply in this: — broadcloths and the like are made up of wool of fine texture and short staple, which passes through the cards and is spun precisely as is cotton, the fibre of the wool laying in no particular direction. As it comes from the cards it may be spun into yarn or felted into hats or cloth. Worsted, on the other hand, is manufactured from long and generally coarser wool, which, by a peculiar arrangement of the machinery through which it passes, from the time it enters the water to be cleansed of its impurities until it is attenuated to the fineness of a spider's web, is one continued process of straightening and laying out the fibres in the same direction. If, in this process, a fibre should be broken, or should any short fibres or bits of curled wool happen to stray into it, the nicely adjusted machinery hunts it out and discards it as a worthless interloper. No branch of manufactures of the textile fabrics bears any just comparison in interest to the thoughtful and reflecting mind with that of worsted. Computing by arithmetical progression, the number of times that a given quantity of wool is drawn and doubled from the washer to the finished yarn would afford an interesting exercise alike for the most profound scholar and the active school-boy. The ladies are indebted to this branch of manufactures for all their alpacas, delaines, lustres, camblets, worsted crapes, coburgs, lastings, moreens, orleans cloths, alepines, shalloons, queen's cloth, and many others, in fact an almost infinite variety of dress goods, together with all the braids and bindings known as worsted or alpacca. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot,

C. P. TALBOT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Chemicals, Dye Woods,

DRUGS,

AND MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES,

CITY MARKET HOUSE,

MARKET STREET, . . LOWELL, MASS.

We manufacture to order, at our Chemical Works and Mills, situated at North Billerica, with a never failing water power, enabling us at all seasons to fill our orders promptly, the following list of articles, to which we would call the attention of dealers and manufacturers :—

Barwood,	Quer. Cit. Bark,	Aqua Fortis,	Muriate Tin,
Brazilwood,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Ammonia,	Nitric Acid,
Camwood,	Cream Tartar,	Barwood Spirits,	Nitrate Iron,
Fustic,	Red Tartar,	Blue Vitriol,	do Copper,
Hypernic,	Nut Galls,	Ext. Indigo,	Plumb Spirits,
Limawood,	Tumeric,	Indigo Oil Vitriol,	Preparing Salts,
Logwood,	Divi Divi,	Iron Liquor,	Red Liquors,
Peachwood,	Argols,	Oil Vitriol,	Redwood Spirits,
Red Sanders,	Sperm Oil Soap,	Muriatic Acid,	Scarlet Spirits,
Redwood,	Palm Oil Soap,	Muriate Iron,	Tin Crystals,
Sappanwood,			Yellow Spirits.

We have constantly on hand, in Store, in addition to above :

Alum,	Glue,	Potash Bichrome,	Sal Soda,
Brimstone,	Gambier,	Potash Pruss,	Soda Ash,
Bleaching Powders,	Gum Arabic,	Potash,	Soda Soap,
Cochineal,	Indigo,	Pickers,	Sumac,
Cudbear,	Lace Leather,	Picker Leather,	Sugar Lead,
Copperas,	Madder,	Reeds,	Twines and Tapes,
Cutch,	Oil Vitriol,	Shuttles,	Tin,
Flavine,	Oils,		

And all articles generally used by Manufacturers.

With our increasing facilities and long experience, we do not hesitate saying to dealers and manufacturers, that quality and price shall be satisfactory.

either woman or child may be more comfortably dressed in this fabric than in cotton. And it is a source of no little satisfaction that this fabric, in some form, is so rapidly supplanting cotton in domestic use. For fifty years the varied forms into which cotton has been wrought have given to these fabrics an almost unlimited use in New England. Their track is marked by enfeebled and consumptive families. Our graveyards are filled with the remains of men and women whose duration of life has fallen sadly short of that of an ancestry whose clothing was fabricated solely from wool, around the domestic hearth-stone. The substitution of fabrics of wool for those of cotton, as articles of dress, indicates an increased skill in manufactures in which no American can fail to take a deep interest. They inspire the hope that the time will soon come when they will drive out from among us the bulk of our cotton manufactures, as only fit to be used by the people inhabiting the regions which produce the raw material. For years gone by it has been claimed that "cotton is king," and during all the time it might as truly have been said that it was a joint partner of the "king of terrors." Its pathway is little better than a desolation, and now that a fabric, neater, more durable, healthier, and ultimately cheaper, has arisen to take its place, no one who prizes the happiness and prosperity of the country will fail to greet it with most hearty satisfaction.

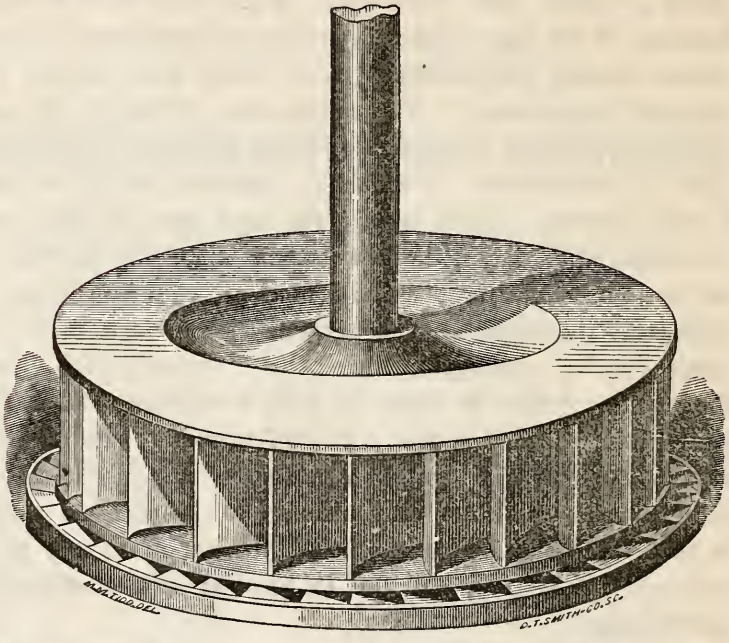
We have before said that the consumption of combing wool in this city amounted to 500,000 pounds. This estimate is based upon the business of 1865 and 1866. From careful enquiries among the manufacturers of Lawrence, we find that the machinery already set up, or now being set up, will require in the aggregate no less than 1,200,000 pounds of combing wool. Present appearances indicate that the valley of our noble river is destined to be the seat of the worsted trade of the United States. No mills exclusively for the manufacture of cotton have been erected in this vicinity for many years. On the other hand, we have had no less than five mills erected for woolen and worsted fabrics exclusively,

American Water Wheel Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WARREN'S

Turbine Water Wheel.



For Cotton and Woolen Factories, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c.;

ALSO,

Mill Gearing, Shafting and Pulleys

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMPROVED REGULATORS,

(THE BEST IN USE.)

GRIST MILLS AND SAW MILLS

built by contract, at short notice, and in the most thorough manner.
All orders promptly executed.

Water Wheel Works, 387 *Federal St.* *Business Office*, 31 *Exchange St.*,
BOSTON, MASS.

ALONZO WARREN, Agent.

and two, the Everett and Pemberton, have each a woolen department. All the most recently erected mills are run alone on woolen or worsted fabrics.

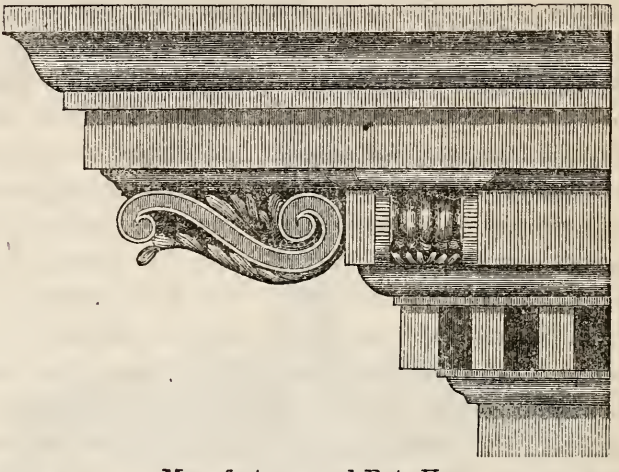
In the line of *braids* there is probably more doing here than in any other location in America. The machines upon which these braids are manufactured are of American invention, less complicated, lighter and cheaper than the machines for the same purpose used in England. It is also claimed that they do more and better work, and that, as a consequence, the importation of braids from Europe must shortly cease for want of a market, or because home competition will so cheapen this article that the products of Europe will cease to find the American market remunerative. The first person to enter upon this line of trade was Mr. George C. Moore, who commenced with only a few machines. His success soon induced the formation of the Wright Manufacturing Company, who set in motion 186 machines. This company was followed by Wade & Walworth, who, in addition to the manufacture of braids, also comb their own wools and spin the yarn used upon their braids. They run 125 braid machines. Messrs. King, under the name of the Lawrence Braid Company, run 16 machines. The Atlantic Cotton Mills, in addition to the legitimate objects embraced in their charter, have erected a large and handsome mill for the manufacture of worsted yarns and braids. They have 30 spinning machines and 213 braid machines, but no part of this mill is now in operation. For the present, we believe all the other braid machines are kept at work to their full capacity. Were all the above machines in full operation they would every year turn out a length of braid sufficient to reach from London to San Francisco, across the American continent. Messrs. Stedman & Doland have 7 Jacquard looms, embracing 118 shuttles, 48 of which are for fancy work, which they will soon start up on bindings and trimmings of a class altogether superior to any ever before manufactured in this country, and equal in every respect to the best importations.

There are eighteen distinct corporate and individual enter-

S. G. MACK,

123 MARKET STREET,

LOWELL, MASS.



Manufactures and Puts Up

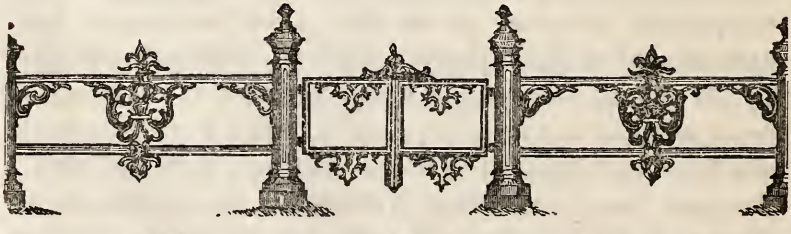
GALVANIZED CORNICES

—AND—

GUTTERS.

WINDOW CAPS, BRACKETS, &c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF



Iron Fences, Ballustrades,

STORE FRONTS, STAIRS, AND

IRON ROOFS.

prises in this city, Methuen, Andover and North Andover devoted to the manufacture of textile goods, independent of the braid works which do not manufacture their own yarn. Of these, ten are devoted entirely to woolen goods, one to flax, two to cotton alone, and five to manufactures both of cotton and wool. In two of the last named establishments wool is the predominating fabric, and in three cotton predominates. If in full operation, these mills would consume not less than 4000 tons of the different qualities of combing and carding wool per year. The woolen goods embrace almost every grade of American manufactures, from flannels to the best cassimeres, dress goods and shawls. It is a source of pride to this community that two prizes should have been awarded upon the goods sent from this city to the World's Fair at Paris, and especially that one of these should have been the first premium on textile fabrics. This prize, of the value of nearly $2000, was awarded to Mr. William C. Chapin, in behalf of the Pacific Mills. A silver medal was awarded to Mr. John L. Hayes, secretary of the National Association of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers, in behalf of the Washington Mills in this city.

We embody the woolen business in the foregoing form that the reader may the more readily comprehend its vast magnitude and rapidly increasing importance in this vicinity. The "little" mills of Andover and North Andover have wrought out fortunes for their owners in their patient industry for many a year; the mills in Lawrence and Methuen are of more recent origin, but we trust they are all surely making their way to like success. In the quality of fabrics, it is undoubtedly true that very few mills in Europe equal those of this region, and it is to be regretted that such fabrics should, on any consideration, bear any other than their true character when sent to market. It is high time that our best fabrics should be put upon the market for what they really are — American manufactures — without being debased by fictitious labels, indicating that they have a foreign origin. If perverted taste demands such pandering, the common good forbids it, and the better

A New Business in Lowell,

AT 72 CENTRAL STREET.

Many persons who are using really well constructed Watches are at a loss to account for the fact that they do not get nearer perfect time. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the Tables giving the relative expansion and contraction of metals by heat and cold, (to be found in any reliable mechanical work) can easily convince themselves that of all metals usually used in the construction of Balances of Watches, steel ranks best, gold next, brass or composition the poorest; while all come far from perfection. Any one can readily see that however faithfully constructed a Watch they may procure it will be impossible to obtain reliable time until the differences attendant upon the expansion and contraction of metals shall have been overcome.

Nothing so nearly accomplishes this object as what is usually called the Chronometer Balance. Having made this branch of Watch Making a particular study, and fitted up with suitable goods and apparatus for

Setting and Adjusting Chronometer Balances,

I would respectfully invite all who are in want of a reliable time-keeper to call at my place of business and learn whether it may not be advisable to accomplish the desired result: i. e., Correct Time, by applying the Chronometer Baiance to the Watch they already own. Unadjusted Watches corrected at cheaper rates than in Boston or New York.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING

done in a thorough and workmanlike manner. FINE CHRONOMETER WATCHES, from the best Manufactories, FOR SALE.

E. B. CARTER, 72 Central St., Lowell.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

GEORGE W. SARGENT, M. D.,

(SUCCESSOR TO HORATIO SMITH),

190 ESSEX STREET, - - LAWRENCE,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY, CHOICE CIGARS.

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

CONSULTING OFFICES:

190 ESSEX STREET, AND 167 ESSEX STREET.

sense of every friend of American industry most emphatically condemns it.

The hatting business also consumes a large amount of wool and gives employment to a considerable population. As near as we can ascertain, over 250 tons of wool and 500 hands are employed in this business. All the hat establishments are run by steam power. This business has long been prosecuted with success in Methuen, and is growing rapidly in this city.

In the manufacture of cotton fabrics, not far from 6000 tons of raw material is used. Of this, about 80 tons is converted into duck and sail twine, and the entire balance is made into some of the various fabrics for domestic use, such as tickings, shirting stripes, shirtings, sheetings, checks, print cloths, cambrics, &c., or combined in the form of warp for fabrics of mixed cotton and wool. The Pacific uses, in one or another of these forms, over 1000 tons; the Atlantic about 3000 tons; the Washington, Pemberton and Everett about 1500 tons.

The aggregate of coal used by the various manufactories in this region, including 4000 tons used by the Gas Company, cannot fall short of 40,000 tons per annum. It is an item of considerable importance in connection with the cost of manufacturing, and yet it is one that is often given with much of vague reluctance.

The growth of Lawrence is pretty well indicated by the increase in the consumption of gas during the past ten years. The amount disposed of in 1857 equalled only about 7,500,000 feet per annum. The present supply is equal to 32,000,000 feet. Every mill in the city, and most of the large workshops, are lighted by gas. All the mills and most of the shops are warmed by steam.

The various mills and workshops in this city and vicinity annually consume nearly 175,000 gallons of oil, about 500 tons of starch, and something over $1,000,000 worth of drugs and dyes, and give employment to not less than 14,000 operatives. The capital employed in these various enterprises it is not easy accurately to estimate. Very few persons engaged in manufacturing enterprises, unless working under a charter,

CAREY & HARRIS,

Corner of Broadway and Mount Vernon Streets,

LOWELL, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WOOD TURNING

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WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

Including all kinds of Machinery for Bedstead and Chair Work.

All our Machinery is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

ADJUSTABLE HANGERS AND SHAFTING.

Our Improved Adjustable Hanger, with Self-oiling Box, was awarded the

HIGHEST PRIZE

AT THE LATE MIDDLESEX MECHANICS FAIR, IN THIS CITY.

For Cuts and Circulars, address as above.



Particular attention paid to Engravings and Display Cards for Color Printing. Views of all Manufactured Articles Photographed directly on Wood, ensuring Correct Representations.

15 Congress Street, . . Boston.

care to tell precisely the amount of capital they employ; and even some of the corporations, whose merited good fortune has appeared in the enlargement of works and purchase of valuable property, instead of being made more widely manifest in extra dividends, are inclined to refer to the amount of money covered by their charters, rather than state the amount actually employed. A disregard of the amenities of respectful intercourse may be becoming in an assessor of taxes, while one in search of facts designed for publication might not be justified in such a departure from his sense of propriety. Our three largest corporations, the Pacific, Washington and Atlantic, are incorporated with an aggregate capital of $5,650,000, nearly half of which ($2,500,000) belongs to the Pacific. Probably the entire capital now employed in the circuit we have named may be equal to about $1,000,000 to every 1000 operatives, or about $14,000,000.

No one branch of business has contributed more to the permanent and healthy growth of Lawrence than that of *paper making*. The mills are mostly owned by residents of the city, and their sales are made, as a general rule, without the aid of commission houses. There are now in operation eight large mills, and still another is going up on the south side of the river. The mills already in operation give constant employment to some 300 or 400 hands, and manufacture from 5000 to 6000 tons of paper annually. Of the mills in operation, the Russell Paper Company own two, which are run on fine book, cap and white envelope, of which they make not far from 7000 pounds per day on an average. This company employs 113 hands. William Russell & Sons run two mills on Manilla, manufacturing about 5000 pounds per day, and giving employment to 37 hands. S. W. Wilder runs one mill on book and newspaper, of which he manufactures about 600 tons annually, giving employment to about 50 hands. J. A. Bacon runs one mill on book paper, producing from 500 to 600 tons annually, and employing about 40 hands. The six mills above enumerated consume annually over 3000 tons of coal and about 250 tons of bleaching powders. James S.

A. S. BUNKER,



Having lately refitted his Shop and stocked it with one of the best assortments of

PUMPS AND PIPE

in Essex County; now offers the above for sale,

At Prices that Must Suit All!

in want of such goods. He also attends to

FITTING NEW AND REPAIRING OLD PUMPS AND PIPES,

in the best manner and warrants it to be done as well as can be done anywhere, and at prices as low as can be afforded. He is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, and Stove Pipe,

to order, and keeps it for sale.

All of the latest styles of Kerosene Burners and Chimneys in the market. Lantern Globes, Ale Pumps and Faucets, Liquor Faucets, Cesspools, House Bells, and in fact most any article needed in house or store can be found at

A. S. BUNKER'S,

IN BUNKER'S NEW BLOCK,

288 Common St., Lawrence, Mass.

Monroe, of Boston, runs one mill, employing 16 hands, in the production of roofing or sheathing paper, of which nearly 800 tons is made annually. W. B. Hayden & Co. employ 15 or 20 hands in a manufacture which is as much entitled to be classed with the manufacture of paper (the process of manufacturing being nearly identical) as the one last named. This manufacture is known as *leather board*, of which this mill turns out from 500 to 600 tons annually.

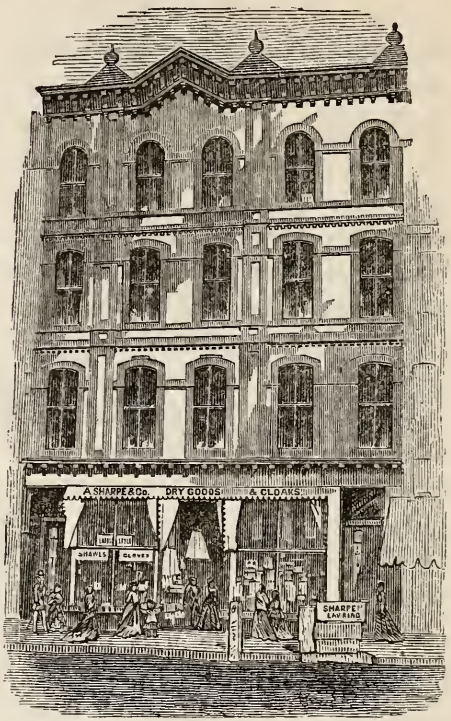
In the line of *machinery* and *factory supplies* there are numerous shops. The oldest machine shop is that of Albert Blood. He employs 12 hands on mill shafting and general job work. Williams & Wilson employ 6 or 8 hands on general job work. The McKay Sewing Machine Works give employment to about 50 hands in the manufacture of sewing machines, adapted to sewing boots and shoes. J. C. Hoadley & Co. employ about 80 hands in the manufacture of portable engines and saw mill gearing.. McCabe & Co. have recently commenced the manufacture of steam boilers. They employ 10 hands.—The Lawrence Flyer and Spindle Works is a growing institution. They have gone into a corporate existence with $50,000 capital, and now employ 45 hands.—Webster, Dustin & Co. employ 75 hands in the manufacture of woolen machinery of every description—L. Sprague & Co. employ about 40 hands in the manufacture of spools and bobbins of every description.

There are two manufactories of *card clothing* in Lawrence. That of Warren & Robinson employs 10 hands, and use about 100 sides of leather per week. They curry all the leather they use—Stedman & Fuller are also engaged in the manufacture of card clothing, the leather for which is curried at their factory. These two establishments employ about 100 card setting machines.

Davis & Furbur, of North Andover, run 110 card machines and employ 250 men in the manufacture of woolen machinery. In the last decade they have been the means of building up, through the employment afforded in their business, one of the most flourishing and intelligent villages in the state.

A. SHARPE & CO.,

107 & 108 ESSEX STREET,



LAWRENCE, MASS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Cloak and Mantilla Manufacturers.

DEPARTMENTS.

Dress Goods.	Silks, Black and Fancy.	Cloaks.
Cloakings and Cloths.	Men's Furnishing Goods	Domestics.
Linen Goods.	White Goods.	Flannels.
Yankee Notions.	Hosiery and Gloves.	Embroideries & Laces.
	Ribbons.	

AGENTS FOR ESSEX DYE HOUSE.

All Goods and Orders left here.

A. SHARPE. J. C. STUART.

In the line of *wool hats* there are about a dozen manufactories in Methuen and Lawrence. They employ, in the aggregate, not far from 500 hands.

The *shoe business* has long maintained a large community in Methuen, and the recent introduction of new processes of manufacture by the aid of machinery is extending the business to this city, where power is more easily and cheaply obtained than at Methuen. During the dull times in 1856 a great effort was made to introduce this business into Lawrence. To this end the building now known as Ordway Block was built by the contributions of public spirited citizens, the Essex Company giving the land, and offered on terms deemed advantageous to those engaged in the trade. But no one would take it, and after remaining idle for several years it went into the hands of its present owner, who purchased the land in order that the building might be diverted to other purposes.

There are some things better not done than done imperfectly; and time, space and fitness of talent are all wanting with us, else the sacred duty of rendering to the "boys in blue," who went forth from our midst, *all* to privation and daring, and *many*, alas! to death, their meed of honor for noble sacrifice in upholding a nation's life, might be attempted.

The youthful vigor of our population loaned liberally of its strength to the imperilled nation in the hour of its need, and, before the more sluggish impulses of older communities were stirred to action, two companies of the gallant "Old Sixth" regiment, civilians of yesterday, were breasting the fury of a rebel mob in the streets of Baltimore, and the martyr *Needham* had fallen, the first sacrifice upon the altar of union.

There is no need that we, at this day, should attempt a written record of the deeds of our soldiers through the sanguinary struggle; the hardships of campaigning are fresh in the minds of survivors and vivid in the memories of the bereaved and the sufferings and sacrifices of those who endured a soldier's fortunes and found a soldier's grave.

GEORGE W. HORN,

PRACTICAL ROOFER,

ONLY AGENT FOR

Warren's Improved Fire and Water-Proof Roofing,

OFFICE, COMMON ST., NEAR DEPOT, LAWRENCE, MASS.

WILLIAM E. LIVINGSTON,

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COAL, WOOD,

LIME, CEMENT,

Plaster, Bricks, Hair, Laths,

HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR, &C.,

NO. 9 THORNDIKE ST.,

LOWELL, MASS.

CHARLES E. MOSHER,

RECEIVER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FLOUR,

Store near Depot, Lawrence, Mass.

The names of all such will live in the future; the choicest offerings of genius will be laid upon the graves of the fallen, and historians and poets of coming centuries will make immortal in record and in song the heroes of to-day.

It is enough for us therefore to say that every demand upon our city during the war, through the excitement and heat of sudden calls for troops, of necessity for public expenditure entirely unprecedented, and calls upon private charity without limit, was fully met with a promptness indicative alike of unquestioned loyalty and an activity and enterprise not to be excelled.

Statistics show that this city furnished 2617 volunteers and drafted men; paid in local bounties $83,675; $45,099.35 in expenses incurred by reason of the war; and more than $200,000 have been paid under state laws and by municipal liberality for the relief of soldiers, sailors and their families. The service rendered by a brave soldier can never be rewarded by payment of money, but there is no surer test of a high civilization and an active christian sentiment in a community than its care for those impoverished in a struggle for the preservation of those characteristics in our form of government which gives us pre-eminence. Much was done in Lawrence by private charities towards alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded upon the field and in the hospitals. On the 7th of April, 1862, the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society was formed. During the war this association sent to the Sanitary Commission $3,500, and $500 to the Christian Commission, and gave $1,795 to Rev. George P. Wilson, city missionary, to be used at his discretion for the relief of such families of volunteers as might be in needy circumstances. In addition to this, a very large quantity of hospital stores and clothing for invalids was fabricated and forwarded to the hospitals near Washington.

The operations of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions became, during the war, truly gigantic, giving to American warfare a distinguishing feature. The deeds of *one* Florence Nightingale were repeated by the sacrifices of *hundreds* of

BARKER & CO.,

BRASS FINISHERS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Composition and Iron Goods,

FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER.

A general assortment of these goods, as

Globe and Angle Valves, Steam, Gas and Water Cocks, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings, Boiler Feeding Pumps, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

The patronage of consumers and dealers in Lawrence and vicinity is respectfully solicited. REPAIRS SPECIALLY INVITED.

We are permitted to refer to Russell Paper Company.

BARKER & CO.,

RUSSELL'S PAPER MILLS,

FOOT OF CANAL, LAWRENCE, MASS.

GILMAN BARKER. JAS. H. WILKINSON.

THE ESSEX EAGLE

Book and Job Printing



ESTABLISHMENT,

153 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

THE ESSEX EAGLE

Is a Weekly Family Newspaper, published every Saturday Morning, at $1.50 per annum. It is the only independent paper in the city, and has earned for itself an important position as a first-class news journal, and from its large amount of reading matter and low rates, it is the most desirable paper in the city.

The Office is supplied with a large amount of New Material for executing all kinds of

JOB PRINTING.

All work done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to give satisfaction.

H. A. WADSWORTH, PROPRIETOR.

American women who alleviated the sufferings of the wounded and ministered to the dying in army hospitals—the record of these charities and ministrations is the silver lining of the war-cloud so recently dispelled. That Lawrence, in the days when the rebellion had its inception, and in those dark days when victory hung in the balance, never wavered in its adherence to the cause, never failed to respond to all claims upon private charity and public action, is a source of pride to every citizen, and an item of record we could ill afford to spare from the HISTORY OF LAWRENCE.

It was not far from the *first of April*, 1863, that Mr. A. J. Perkins conceived the idea of building a horse railway from Methuen, through Lawrence, to North Andover and Andover. He presented, through Mr. John Doland, then in the legislature, a petition for an act of incorporation, together with a draft of such a charter as he desired. By some means, never satisfactorily explained to Mr. P., the charter was issued, but with the names of Geo. D. Cabot, W. H. P. Wright and Wm. R. Spalding as corporators. This charter was renewed in 1866, and during the autumn of 1867 the track was laid from Methuen to the paper mills in Lawrence. It is a public convenience and a great success.

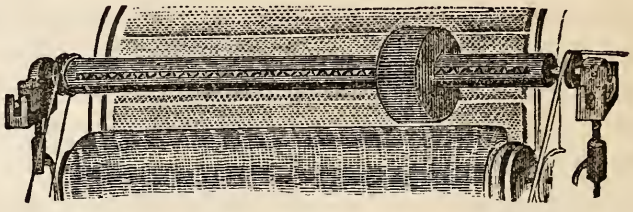
In the list of newspapers published in Lawrence we omitted to mention that Homer A. Cooke issued several copies of a newspaper from the office of the *Sentinel*, under the title of *Lawrence Republican.* In 1849, Messrs. I. W. & D. F. Ayer issued a few numbers of a literary paper, entitled *The Juvenile Traveler and Scholars' Literary Magazine.* This paper was printed at the *Courier* office. Robert M. Bailey published a paper in aid of a health insurance enterprise, in which he was engaged in 1850. It continued only during the existence of the enterprise it was started to build up. In January, 1868, Mr. Charles C. Whitney issued a paper, a model of neatness, and withal a very judiciously edited sheet, under the name of *The Holiday Guide.* It is intended to publish it annually, and deserves a handsome support from this community.

HARDY MACHINE CO.,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

C. HARDY'S IMPROVED

Traverse Cylinder Card Grinders, &c.



This cut represents Grinder as seen Grinding Doffer and Main Cylinder.

Patented March 3, 1857, Oct. 6, 1857. and Feb. 5, 1861, Dec. 19, 1866, April 16, 1867.

This Machine is now almost universally used in all Mills where cotton, wool or silk fabrics are manufactured or wherever carding engines are used. The mechanical construction is such that the operation of the Grinder on the card teeth commends itself at once to every mechanic and manufacturer. And every one who has had any experience in carding must at once see the many advantages of this machine over the long or fancy, or any other grinder now known; as the grinding cylinder or wheel is narrow, and traverses on a shaft or arbor made perfectly true, its entire width over and beyond the range of the card teeth at either end, thus grinding all the teeth alike, and leaves a true and even surface, with all the card teeth ground with a needle-like point, free from wire-edge, and in the best possible condition for carding.

While, on the other hand the long or Fancy Grinder vibrates but one or two inches, it may be positive—whether so or not, it makes no difference; they depend upon covering the grinder true and even to get the card true and even. This is impossible—so say over five hundred carders—for some wave or unevenness will naturally exist on the grinder, and of course will grind the card and leave the same wave or unevenness, both on the doffer and main cylinder, just the width of the vibration. This is seen very plainly when you put a long grinder on a newly clothed card, or any card that is perfectly true, as it shows streaks or stripes, as it would of course. The highest kernels of emery must strike the card teeth first, and if first, then as the grinder is put down till all the surface of the card is being ground, the same largest or highest kernels of emery grind the deepest, hence the unevenness must be there, and there is no way that this grinder can take it out; besides, it leaves a wire edge that requires stripping to get it off, and takes longer to grind a card. Clothing of card will not last more than two-thirds as long: costs double to do the work, in time, emery, twine, glue, &c.; requires a strickler, thus more help to take care of the cards.

With the Hardy Grinder you obviate all the above difficulties, that serious one of unevenness, wire edge, strickling, breaking of teeth, and loss of time by cards being stopped, will grind doffer and cylinder at same time, and the card cylinders do not need stripping one quarter so often. And to substantiate the above facts, we would refer you to those that are using them. We have most 3000 of them in constant use, grinding over 40,000 cards in this country besides a great many in England and France.

The Hardy Grinder has been awarded the First Premium in all the Mechanical Fairs where it has been put on exhibition, (which is five times).

The Hardy Grinder is now no experiment, for it has been in use over six years, and where they have used them the longest time, we have assurance that the above statements are true. What better recommendation can we have!

We build Machines to Grind Top-Flats, Lickerings, Workers and Strippers, on the same improved plan, also Machines to true Dresser Rolls, (this makes a great saving,) Machines to grind Cloth Shears, both Fly Blade and Ledger, Machines to true Callender Rolls without removing from the Frame; also, Woodman's Portable Ratchet and Gear-Driller combined, all of which are acknowledged to be labor and money saving machines. Orders or inquiries relative to the above Machinery, or for cuts or circulars, address,

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The Largest Printing Establishment in Eastern Massachusetts.

The Proprietors have lately supplied their office with every material necessary for the prompt, neat and economical execution of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING. Having an establishment with all the most

MODERN TYPES AND PRESSES

in use, they feel assured that they can compete successfully with any other establishment in the prompt and neat execution of all work entusted to them, and at as LOW PRICES as can be offered anywhere.

Special attention given to Printing for Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Establishments, Mercantile, Banking and Railroad Companies,

in short, all kinds of Job Printing, Plain or in Colors.

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